

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 17.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders punctuality indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that five dollars, a year, *New-York money*, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

The (Charleston) Southern Patriot, appears delighted, but it is with an unfounded hope, that Gen. Gaines is to escape a trial.

"We find nothing confirmatory," says the Editor, "of the report of General Gaines having been arrested. We trust it is unfounded. A republican and a patriot—a soldier, scar'd with wounds in the service of his country, may be suffered to rest after his honorable labors, free from persecution."

That Gen. Gaines was ever scar'd with wounds, is new to us. Perhaps, however, it was meant, scarred.

With the merits or demerits of this officer, we have no acquaintance. But of those who have ordered his arrest and trial, we do know something. We know they turned out, and turned back at the Bladensburg heats. If General Gaines be indeed what the Patriot calls him, there is something excessively ludicrous in the fact, that such men as Madison and Monroe should be invested with power to arrest and try him! They

who ran away at the first shot, to order a brave officer to be tried for military misconduct! It is too bad.

FOR THE COURIER.

New-York, July 30th, 1816.

MISTER EDITOR,

I writ this here letter to Polly a few weeks ago, and Polly says how she's seen ungenteler things in "The Taunton Literary, Philosophical and Miscellaneous Repository," edited by our townsman, Mister George Z. W. Hopkins.

A COACHMAN.

DEAR POLLY,

This comes hoping you are in perfect helth, and to let you know how that I have got a place in the way of my profeshin, in a gintele family here, and that was very much inapted last night with a promenade, as master's young ladies and all the gintele foxe here call it, on the battery, and that I see one of Mister Hathaway's sirinades there.

It is very much in fashin here, for the gintlemen of an evening to promenade with their swete-harts on the battery, and then to write poetry about it, and tell what they see, and what they said to their swete-harts, and what their swete-harts said to them, and how soft they looked at their swete-harts, and how languishingly their swete-harts returned their looks, and all that are.

You know Polly I was always of a sintimintal turn, and how mother and Mister Hopkins, and aunt Nabby always said, I was a poitikil genius, and how they all praised that are eulogy I writ upon the great pumpkin father raised in the garden last year, and that are epitaph upon Mister Jabez Meech's wife, and that are condoling epistle in blank varse to uncle Oliver's lame child; all which infusions of genius, you know, Mister Hopkins insarted in "The Taunton Literary, Philosophical and Miscellaneous Repository," under the head of "Literary," with a facetious name, insted of my own, Mister Jonathan Barnes, at the bottom.—Well, after coming from the battery last night, and seeing to my horses, I writ this here piece, which I intitle,

A WALK ON THE BATTERY.

The sky was clear—the stars shone bright,
O, what a night!—O, what a night!—
When Jonathan did promenade
Along the battery's cooling shade.

O, how lovely 'twas to see
The rippling waters gliding by—
O, how charming 'twas to hear
The music from the gallery.

How elevating 'twas to view
The gintele people all around,
With backs erect, and turn'd out toe,
Keep time unto the music's sound.

And then to hear the vocal sounds,
In perfect melody,
From little boats, five fathoms off,
It quite inrapter'd me.

And then to see the blooming trees,
Whose boughs so thick they grew,
That tho' with stars, the sky was cram'd,
They scarce could glimmer thro'.

And then again—the rockets glare,
As through the air they flew,
O, how they made my two eyes stare!
And how my mouth gap'd too!

It was a time for happiness,
Where sorrow *could* not come,
For mortally I hurt my toe,
And never thought on't, none.

On such a time—mid scenes like those,
How elevated was my soul—
What could have added to my bliss
If you'd been with me—cheek by jole?

Then we'd have talked in lover's style
And I'd have told the darnd'est lies,
That ever dropt from lover's mouth,
About his sweet-hart's lips and eyes.

And I'd have said, my Polly dear,
Behold yon rockets shine,
Now darn me if they're half so bright,
As those bright eyes of thine.

Then I'd have led thee to the band,
And when you prais'd their tute,
I'd vow'd my Polly's nasal twang,
Eclips'd their sweetest flute.

Next I'd talkt of lips and tongue,
And vow'd your accents pour'd,
Smoother than 'lasses from the bung
Of father's 'lasses gourd.*

And then your neck, your greaseful neck,
And shoulders too—A la!
I'd vow'd they were the prettiest things
That Jonathan e'er saw.

Nor should your shape have been forgot,
Nor stately gait—my dear—
For you could move more statelier,
Than father's brindled steer.

Thus I'd went on, till every part,
I'd prais'd with all my might,
Whilst you'd have said to every thing,
"My Jonathan, you're right."

Then we'd have kiss'd, and spent the time,
So sentimental and so jolly,
The finest foxe on all the walk,
Would envy'd Jonathan and Polly.

* Note of explanation to the idler—Polly knows (but may-be you don't) that father and all the farmers there in Taunton have big gourd shells, in which they sometimes carry cider into the fields, and sometimes use them as 'lasses jugs.

*Extract of a Letter, dated London, May the 25th.
from a Gentleman to his friend in this city.*

It is with pleasure I communicate to you the fact, (and as an American I do it with corresponding feelings,) that at a meeting of the Royal Society of London, held on the evening of Thursday the 23d of May inst. Doctor DAVID HOSACK, of your city, was elected a Fellow of that body. I must also add, that the meeting was well attended, that Sir Joseph Banks presided, that many of the most distinguished Philosophers of the age were present, and that the suffrage of the society was *unanimous*, a high honour and a rare one. Sir Joseph Banks has been pleased to remark, that the society do credit to themselves by the decision. With the exception of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Rittenhouse, this is the only instance, I believe, that this distin-

guished honour has been conferred upon an American.

From the True American.

OGILVIE'S ESSAYS.

Mr. Ogilvie is assiduously devoting the leisure and mental energy which returning health affords, in preparing for the press, a volume which will make its appearance in a few weeks.

The essential publicity of his pursuits will, he trusts, render any apology unnecessary, for explaining, through the medium of the press, the object of this publication.

He has recently connected a course of lectures on Rhetoric (accompanied by exercises in Composition, Criticism, and Elocution) with oratorical exhibitions on the rostrum. He has delivered this course of lectures, during the preceding year, for the first time, to a class of students in the College of South Carolina, and intimated his intention of delivering the same course to successive classes, formed in other American universities.

At so advanced a stage in the prosecution of the design he has undertaken, it will, he conceives, be proper to afford the intelligent part of the public, the means of deciding how far he is qualified to discharge the duties of a philosophical lecturer, by evidence more unequivocal and direct than the favorable testimonials of any faculty or board of trustees, however intelligent and respectable.

It is the primary object of this volume to afford this direct and unequivocal evidence.

The First—On the Nature, Extent, and Limits of Human Knowledge.

The Second—On the Cardinal importance of the Study of Mathematical Science, as a Branch of Liberal Education, and as connected with the Attainment of Superior Ability and Skill in the Exercise of Oratory.

The Third—On Moral Fiction, in which he has endeavoured to Analyse and Illustrate the Nature and Objects of Moral Fiction, as contradistinguished from History, Biography, and Moral Philosophy; to ascertain the rank it is entitled to claim, as a medium for illustrating the principles and menueating the Lessons of Practical Morality, and to furnish a Criterion for discriminating Fictions that are Instructive and Salutary from such as are useless and noxious.

It will, he trusts be admitted that the subjects of these essays are fairly chosen in reference to the view, with which this volume is committed to the press: they are subjects in the highest degree interesting and important and fitted to exercise the ingenuity and task the strength of the most penetrating and cultivated intellect: In an attempt to illustrate these subjects, (if it should attract any degree of public attention,) no elegance of diction, no splendour of declamation, no artifices of rhetoric can, in an age like this, veil superficial thinking, or, protect elementary error, from certain detection and ignominious exposure.

To these essays will be annexed extracts from the orations, and a few of the specimens of criticism, which he has delivered from the rostrum.

When, independent of the direct and unequivocal evidence which this volume will exhibit, how far he is qualified to perform the arduous and responsible duties of a teacher of oratory under a popular government, it is recollected, that the style and peculiarities of his elocution have been for six years displayed on the rostrum in every part of the U. States, it will be admitted, that his pretensions will be fairly and fully before the public.

The undivided attention, which the revision and transcription of the materials for this volume exacts, will suspend his exhibitions on the rostrum, until it issues from the press. He will then deliver from the rostrum three discourses on oratory, in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and in the city of Washington, previous to the repetition of his course of lectures in any other American college, previous also to the repetition of this course, he will accomplish his long-delayed visit to Britain.

P. S. Editors of newspapers generally, those more especially with whom Mr. Ogilvie has the pleasure of being personally acquainted throughout the U. States, are respectfully requested to give the preceding communication a place in their respective papers.

Soundings of Bangor Harbor and Channel.

"Twenty-one feet of water will be found in the channel within twenty-five fathoms of Dutton's Head, on the west side of the river, and which is the entrance of the lower harbour.—Thence N. E. to India Point the depth is reduced to 14 feet, which is the lowest depth in the channel at the lowest ebbs; the channel in this instance is rather narrow and not very direct; it is therefore more prudent in ascending at low water to occasionally cast the lead. On the starboard side of the river from Dutton's Head to India Point, is a shoal with from 5 to 9 feet of water at low ebb. Opposite India Point the depth is 17 and 18 feet in the channel, thence parallel with India-street, (vulgarly called Joppa,) and about 20 fathoms from the shore there is 20 and 21 feet of water at the lowest ebbs, and large ships can be made fast on the shore; thence keeping about the middle of the river there will be found from 17 to 21 feet at low water opposite, and 300 fathoms above Kenduskeag Point. The bottom of the river in most places is very rocky, but fasks may be carried to the shore on either side. There is, however, a most valuable eddy immediately under the high head, on the Brewer shore, and about 100 fathoms above Kenduskeag point, where there is one place 26 feet depth at low water; the bed of this eddy is an excellent sandy bottom, with an average depth of about four fathoms, where several ships of from 500 to 700 tons burthen may lie afloat loaded at low water."

From the Salem Gazette.

VIRGINIA WITCHCRAFT.

The Petersburg Courier contains a long string of certificates to a wonderful improvement in the cultivation of Indian Corn, made by Mr. James Hall, for which he has obtained a patent right. The mechanism or principles of the machine, or whatever it be, whereby this improvement is produced, is a secret not discoverable from the certificates—they make known only the effects, which are stated to be—that not more than one ninth part of the labor is necessary—that it improves instead of impoverishing the land, &c. &c. Among the many names of those who have certified their approbation, are those of Geo. Newton, L. W. Tazewell, and John Randolph: Mr. Randolph says, "His method of cultivating corn surpasses any other scheme I ever heard of, and I have no doubt of its being worth millions to the U. States." The certificate of one John Gaulden is in a queer and singular style: after stating that he was

born and bred a Virginian, and that he had much experience in agriculture for a long course of years as an overseer before he got an estate of his own, he says.

"Notwithstanding all this, that and the other, I cannot help confessing that Mr. James Hall, who has succeeded me on a plantation in Cumberland county, has raised with the same number of hands and horses, and on the same estate, more than four hogsheads of Tobacco to my one; besides, he has raised more than three times the quantity of all other commodities. How the devil he acts, I (or nobody else) cannot tell—I know perfectly well he can make one man do the work of one hundred, in some cases—but that is not all—there is something valuable in his mode of cultivation, that cannot be easily discovered."

From all this it appears, that till Mr. Madison fixes upon us another embargo we are likely to have corn plenty and cheap.

PORTLAND, July 24.

The season, notwithstanding the many discouraging appearances, promises to our hopes a harvest far beyond our most sanguine expectation. The late showers, with corresponding heat has given start to vegetation in a surprising degree. Indian corn may be short, but other grain will yield abundantly.

HALLOWELL, July 24.

The season has assumed a more favourable aspect, in consequence of the copious showers and warm weather the week past, and there is a prospect that the hopes of the husbandman will not be entirely cut off. Should the frost hold off as late as in some seasons, there may be a tolerable crop of corn. Abundance of turnip seed has, we understand, been sown to supply the deficiency of fodder. Plaster of Paris is said to be a very good remedy for the drought.

The flooring and railing of the *Great Bridge* in Providence, was completed on Tuesday last. Its dimensions are—the south foot walk nine feet, the carriage way sixty-three feet, and the north foot walk twenty-three feet; the whole width, including the railings, is about ninety-seven feet; the length about 130.—It is believed to be the widest bridge in the United States, if not in the world.—

[Providence Paper.]

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The following communication, says a London paper of May 4, reached us from Ostend, respecting a new arrangement of the lights at that port:

"A light has been for some time prepared in the Downs, to the east of that port in a southeastern direction from that which already exists on the point of the Jette, and is to be in use from the first of June. These lights, by bringing both into one are meant to point out the best channel for entering the harbor, a circumstance of some importance to seamen who navigate to this port. The lights in question will of course only burn during the period of the tide that the harbor is practicable."

From late London Papers.

LONDON, June 8.

Two day's Paris Journals, being to the 6th

have arrived this morning. The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficulties in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany being visible. The Emperors of Austria, Russia, and the King of Prussia meet at Toplitz on the 15th of July. The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his Ministers to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it.—Our private letters of the 5th from Paris, say, "The maintenance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede. Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers." Paris news consist chiefly of accounts of religious ceremonies, and particulars respecting the marriage of the Duke of Berri which will take place on the 17th.

PARIS, June 5.

They are preparing a magnificent tent in the forest of Fontainebleau, where the first interview with the Duchess of Berri will take place.

We reckoned the day before yesterday near 5,000 English at Versailles, who had assembled to see the playing of the Waters.

The number of English who arrive in France is very considerable.

FRANKFORT, May 30.

The States ceded to the Grand Duke of Hesse on the Rhine, will be taken possession of on the 15th of June.

They speak of territorial acquisitions, which are to aggrandize the Duchy of Saxe Coburg; but we do not see from whence they can be taken.

VIENNA, May 25.

We learn that Denmark, after having refused all the offers of Hanover relative to the principality of Lauenbourg, demands peremptorily, that the Treaty of Kiel should be executed in every point. Baron de Rosenkrantz has addressed himself to all the cabinets who guaranteed this treaty, and, it is said, that the Regent of Great Britain was the first to acknowledge the claims to be just.

There is nothing new relative to the Ionian Isles, the Divan has not yet agreed to the present Constitution, and always finds pretexts to prevent explanation.

The Divan has not yet acknowledged the Royal Dignity of the House of Orange.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

The Trial of Henry Brougham, for Mutiny. Sitings before Lord Grenville and a Special Jury of the Whig Club.

Henry Brougham was indicted, in the usual form, on the three following counts;

1st. That the said Henry Brougham hath, on sundry occasions, treated with disrespect, the rightful and legitimate leader of the party, viz. the right honourable George Ponsonby, contrary to good manners, and the said George, his place and dignity.

2dly. That he, the said Henry Brougham, hath, at sundry times, made divers propositions or motions, without having communica-

ted the same to the right honourable George Ponsonby—such conduct being contrary to the rules and regulations of the party—disrespectful to the right honourable George Ponsonby—and unbecoming the character of a member of opposition.

3dly. That he, the said Henry Brougham, did, on or about the 29th March, declare to a Member of Parliament, that it was his opinion, that the right honourable George Ponsonby was "an old woman," or words to that effect.

The charges being distinctly read by Sir W. W. Wynne, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the prosecution, Sir Arthur Pigott; Mr. Charles Wynne.

For the prisoner, Mr. Abercrombie; Mr. Bennet; Mr. Lambton.

Sir A. P. opened the case in a short speech of about two hours and a half, in which he took occasion, as explanatory of the present charge, to read the annual mutiny bill verbatim, and to insist on the absolute necessity of good order and discipline in all constituted society; he then proceeded to call witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

The right honourable George Ponsonby.

Q. You are a member of P——? A. I am.

Q. I believe, Mr. Ponsonby, you hold the office of leader of the opposition? A. I do.

Q. It is an office of honour and distinction? A. it is not, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I beg your pardon, I had been misinformed—Do you know the prisoner at the bar?—A. I do.

Q. Has he interfered with your rightful privileges as leader of the opposition?

A. I consider that he has interfered very unwarrantably. He has made motions and put questions without consulting me. In particular, he made a motion respecting the affairs of Spain, without giving me any intimation of it.

Q. He left you wholly ignorant and uninformed of the Spanish question? A. Wholly ignorant and uninformed on that and every other subject.

Q. In consequence of the unwarrantable conduct of the prisoner, have the functions, duties, and profits of your office been diminished? A. they have.

Q. On what matters do you now occupy yourself? A. I put questions to the chancellor of the exchequer as to the day on which he will forward any particular business; I move for the printing of papers presented to the house; I state my opinion that I am not bound to commit myself until the papers are printed and in the hands of members; I call order when Mr. P. —G—is speaking; and so forth.

Cross examined by Mr. Abercrombie.

Q. Pray sir, by whom were you appointed leader of the opposition? A. I do not feel myself bound to answer that question.

Court—The witness is not bound; state secrets are not to be disclosed.

Q. Pray Mr. Ponsonby, how long did you hold the office of C———of Ireland; A. Seven months and five days.

Q. Did you receive any, and what pension, in retiring from that office? A. I now receive four thousand pounds per annum.

Mr. Abercrombie.—The witness may go down.

Mr. Lambton.—The witness has been going down for some time past. (*A loud laugh!*)

Mr. K———F———

Examined by Sir A. Pigott.

[It being stated that the prisoner had some difficulty in explaining himself in English Mr. ————was sworn interpreter.]

Q. What is your name? A. F———, of Glasgow.

Q. Your christian name? A. Caarkman.

Court—What is the witness's name?

Sir A. Pigott—K———, My Lord—in my brief—

Q. What is your profession, Mr. F———? A. A member of Parliament.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I do.

Q. Where have you seen him? A. In debating societies in the north.

Q. Do you recollect the 26th of March? A. I do.

Q. Did you observe any thing particular in the conduct of the prisoner towards the right honorable George Ponsonby on that day? A. I did.

Relate what you observed to the Court.

The House was in Committee; Mr. Ponsonby had rose to speak, but the prisoner having rose after him, persisted to speak, and tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Sit down—sit down, I'm in possession of the Committee."

Q. Were you in a position from which you could see the action of the prisoner? A. I was—I was sitting behind the Treasury Bench.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennet.

Q. As the witness sits behind the Treasury Bench, perhaps he goes to the Treasury? A. I do constantly.

Q. Do you frequently communicate with the Treasury? A. constantly

Q. Then I ask you, Sir, whether you do not support the government? A. upon my oth I do not.

Lord Duncannon,

Examined by Sir A. Pigott.

Sir A. Pigott—Please my Lord, to turn your head to the court.

Q. What are you? A. Son to the Earl of Besborough.

Q. I mean what is your profession or occupation? A. I am whipper in to the Opposition, and occasionally report for the Morning Chronicle.

Q. You know the House of Commons well? A. I do.

Q. Do you consider the prisoner at the bar to be of the least use to any party? A. Yes

—of the greatest use to the party he opposes. (*a laugh*)

Q. Have the members of the Opposition complained to you of the conduct of the prisoner? A. Frequently.

Q. Have the goodness to name one? A. Peg. Wharton.

Q. What was Mr. Wharton's observation on the prisoner? A. He said he thought he was a cursed bore, or something to that effect, and that he could not understand him.

Q. Do you recollect any other? A. Yes—Mr. Plumer.

Q. Did Mr. Plumer make any comment or critique upon the prisoner? A. He said "he was a d——d long winded lawyer, and repeated the same thing fifty times over."

Q. What do you mean, was it Mr. Plumer or the prisoner who repeated the same thing fifty times over? A. Both.

Sir A. Pigott observed, that he should now proceed to establish the third charge against the prisoner—namely, that he had called Mr. Ponsonby "an old woman." He observed that this charge must rest on the evidence of an informer—admitted this was always suspicious evidence—but strongly urged that it was not to be always and altogether refused. He called the Hon. F———

The Hon. F———

Q. You are an independent man I believe, Mr. ———? A. I am.

Q. You are in the habit of conversing indiscriminately with men of all political parties? A. I am.

Q. And each man with whom you converse would suppose you belong to the same party to which he himself belongs? A. of course—if he did not know me.

Q. Have you ever conversed with the prisoner at the bar? A. I have.

Q. On what occasion? A. The prisoner had made a speech which I understood as an attack on a great person, and I told him I thought it was a fine speech.

Q. What answer did the prisoner make? A. He said it was—a very fine speech.

Q. Did you make any other observation? A. I said, I thought he (the prisoner) ought to be a leader; and asked him in confidence, what he thought of Mr. Ponsonby.

Q. What did he answer? A. He said Mr. Ponsonby was an old woman, and ought to be turned to the right about.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abercrombie.

Mr. Abercrombie—Put down your hat Sir, and answer my questions.

Q. You have had the good fortune, I believe, Mr. ———, to have belonged to every party in the State? A. I cannot quite say that—I have not been long in public life, but I have been tolerably indiscriminate in my connexions.

Q. You told the prisoner that you wished to see him leader? A. I did.

Q. Now I ask you, upon your oath whether you did not tell Mr. Vansittart, that you thought him a mischievous firebrand? A. I did, but that was last session.

Q. Has any inducement been held out to you to inform against the prisoner? A. I do not understand the question.

Q. I ask you, upon your oath, whether you expect any advantage from informing against the prisoner? A. (after some pause) I do not.

Q. You have no promise or expectation of place or preferments held out to you by the prosecutor or his friends? A. I do not deny that I have an expectation or promise.

Q. Then, I ask the witness, how he dare affirm that he expects no advantage from the information he has given? A. I beg to state, that I see no inconsistency at all. I have a promise, but little or no expectation: every body knows that promises of this nature are not always fulfilled.

Q. What place were you promised? A. Clerk of the Kitchen.

Q. Was that the place you applied for? A. No, I wished to be Secretary of State.

Q. What answer was made to this wish? A. That there were already sixteen candidates for Secretaryships of state (exclusive of Mr. B. Gordon, and Mr. P. Moore) and that I had no chance.

Case for the prosecution closed.

The prisoner attempted to set up an alibi by the waiter of the Exchequer Coffee house, but failed, it being clearly proved that he had spoken 32 times on the night on which he alleged he was absent from the House.

Several witnesses to character were called.

Mr. Creevy and Cochrane, Mr. Cobbett, general Ferguson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wishart, and Mr. Paul Methuen, severally spoke to the prisoner's character.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, said he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was willing to retract any thing he had ever said—solemnly denied that he had meant any thing disrespectful to Mr. Ponsonby by calling him an old woman, and saw nothing in the character of old women that should make it a matter of reproach to be likened to one of that respectable and valuable class of society.

The Jury, after a very long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having vilified the Prince Regent. But his Lordship, from the Bench, acquainted the Jury, that he should not transmit this recommendation—He would, however, postpone passing sentence till the end of the Sessions.

LIMBO.

ENIGMA.

The name of a distinguish'd Military Commander.

A blessing which most men desire,
A state to which the slothful most aspire,
A passion delighted in, tho' often paining
An object which slaves delight in gaining.
A vice that oft' disturbs the married state
That only for which time will wait.
A vice detested, in which many still persist,
A virtue that will the good assist.

A fault by many possess'd, yet easily corrected:
A thing, the want of which is soon detected.

From the above the initials take
A well known hero's name to make. P.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

Compensation Bill.—What a squeamish set the Republicans of the Western States are! There really appears to be some honesty some sincerity in them. Clay and Johnson were certainly favorites with them, greatly so. The latter has been compelled, after sounding the very base strings of humility, to take himself off the turf. The former is almost cried down, and all because they have not been consistent republicans! They were formerly very hostile to a national bank; and among the most incontinent preachers of economy. But having seen fit to turn their backs upon their old principles, their squeamish constituents turn their backs upon them. "They manage these things better in" New-York. No navy, no navy! say the demagogues: no navy, no navy! say the multitude. A navy, a navy! say the demagogues: a navy, a navy! say the multitude. No standing army, no standing army! say the democrats: no standing army, no standing army! say the mob. A standing army, a standing army! say the democrats: a standing army, a standing army! say the mob. No stamp tax, no land tax, no whiskey tax, no enormous loans—no immense national debt—no bank—no British treaty—no high salaries—say the patriots. No, no, no! shouts the frantic multitude! But—"pass, presto, and begone." Let us have them all—all—all—and more and worse than ever, say these political conjurers—and the mob vociferates, aye, aye! ye, ye! Let us have them all, all, all; the more the better! Wendover and Irving for ever!

Now—what in the name of mercy are we to do with such *Republicans* as these? *Republicans!* *Republicans!* It is truly laughable.

The fact is, that with us the people have ceased to be the people. If those who cheat them will only flatter them, they are content.

What are you to do with them? I have made up my mind for one. *Let them alone.* But—bye and bye—when the Clintonians and Madisonians begin to quarrel again—what shall we do then? Let them alone!—Unless indeed, you wish those precious Clintonians, who might have prevented the Peter Allen usurpation, to serve you as they have served you before. "*Wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?*" Let them alone.

CROSS READINGS.

All men are, and of right ought to be free—
Ran away a negro slave, named Joe.

Died yesterday morning, at Philadelphia, very suddenly—Mr. Redheffer's perpetual motion.

Escaped from prison—Three thousand specie dollars.

The Corporation has taken decisive measures—to prosecute widows and orphans.

Unfortunately bit by a mad dog—two democratic editors in this city.

To conclude the painful subject—let us begin to be economical.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot has made a liberal donation to—John Henry the British spy.

The following letter, from the pen of Dr. Mitchell—Strayed from the subscriber, a fortnight since.

For sale, freight or charter—The democratic principles of 1793—2.

Wants a situation—the late recorder of the city of Albany.

For sale, the bulk of the old fire ship—Solomon Southwick, Post Master.

Did not Madison sign the salary bill—amid shouts of Vive L'Empereur.

To which may be justly added—the loss of the fisheries.

MR. JEFFERSON'S METAPHOR “run down!”

Jefferson said, in his inaugural speech, that government was in “the full tide of successful experiment.” Aye—so it was in full tide, and, of course, began to ebb immediately, and has been ebbing ever since, and there seems to be no likelihood that we shall ever have a full tide again.—So great is the ebb, that every bay, river, creek and branch of government seems to be completely drained. We are at low water mark. The treasury branch is totally dried up! The executive branch is extremely shallow. The representative branch is a dirty, very dirty branch and so shallow that Clay is quite conspicuous in it. A great haul of “fishes” was lately made in this branch, but it turned out to be a scaly business. In short, such is the present low state of all the branches of government, that, unless we have another “full tide” soon, the vessel of state is in danger of being left high and dry.

Those of our readers who are interested in raising fruit trees will be essentially benefitted by an attentive perusal of the following article. All the injuries to which trees are subject, are not half so fatal, as that which they sustain by *unskilful pruning*. If the limb to be taken off, be too large for the *pruning knife*, a *saw* should be invariably used, and afterwards a drawing knife to make the wound smooth, which will in a great degree prevent the water from resting on it, and thus penetrating the trunk, and ultimately killing the tree.—[Ed. C.]

AGRICULTURAL.

ORCHARDS.—There is scarcely any part of a farm that is esteemed so valuable as the Orchard. Yet, perhaps it is that which is the most neglected. If you count the number of apple trees on a farm, or even in a whole township, probably not one tree in ten, will be found to pay, by its fruit, for the ground it occupies; either because it bears little fruit, or what it bears is bad, or ripens out of season, or is dropped in the pasture, where the cows are greatly injured in their milk by eating the wind-falls. A single tree has been known to produce in one year, apples enough for six or seven barrels of cider; while there are many scores of dwarfish trees in bad condition slowly decaying, with deep mortal wounds, and on a barren soil, that affords less fruit in twenty years.

It would be a great public benefit if your paper should rouse the attention of the farmers to a better system of treatment of their apple trees. The want of rules and directions is not half so much to be lamented as the general want of care. Indeed so little foresight and judgment appear in many instances of planting orchards, one would suppose the risk was considered as falling on the trees, not on the owner. He seems to say, grow or die, and yet he manages the matter so unaccountably that they can do neither for the first eight or ten years.

Young trees are chosen from a nursery, rank and tender as weeds with the forcing power of hoeing and manure. They are twisted and torn out of

the ground, and the mangled roots are crowded into a small hole of the depth and dimensions of a peck measure. The tree, pent up as it were in an iron pot, either dies in the summer, or the efforts nature makes to break out by the roots from the hard little circle in which they are confined, are made in vain. These efforts are renewed, and again in vain, the next summer. Thus the tree is dwarfed, every scratch on the bark cankers and spreads a rot to the heart, and in seven years it has scarcely made any advances. The life of such a tree must be short, sickly, and barren.

It is recommended to prepare the ground for an orchard with diligence before the trees are planted. Dig holes as large as the small wheel of a wagon, at least a year before you set out the trees. Throw the top of the earth into a heap by itself; with a spade and a small iron bar loosen the soil eighteen inches deep, and throw out this under bed of earth into another heap. The ground thus exposed so wide and deep to the sun, rain, and frost, and the wider and deeper the better, will mellow and sweeten. In the spring, say April, choose young natural ungrafted trees from a nursery, that are free from wounds on the bark. Carefully take them up with their whole spread of roots. Half the trees usually get their death wound in taking up. In planting them out, first prune away broken diseased roots, and such as cross each other, and then draw round them in the hole the top of the ground that was laid in the pile the year before; it will be mellow and rotten. After this throw in the other heap.

So large and wide a hole will afford a space for the roots to spread as good as tilled land. Before the weather becomes very dry, a forkfull of old hay should be flung on the dug circle in which the tree stands: this will prevent the tree perishing in July and August with drought. Carefully remove the hay in November that the field mice may not find a harbor to gnaw and spoil the tree in the winter. The hay should be replaced or more brought the second summer, after which the tree having filled up with its roots the wide circle in which it was planted, will begin to break out of it into the harder earth.

Now if your tree is healthy and flourishing, you may graft it, and this operation will augment the vigor of its growth. Care must be taken to form the head of the tree; by removing the twigs that it is foreseen will interfere, a spreading shape may be given to the top, and the tree will have little future occasion for pruning.

But as this early care may not happen to be bestowed, or may not be skilfully applied, almost every spring will call for a sparing use of the pruning knife. Pruning should be done in the spring after the winter has really disappeared, and the weather become soft. But it should by no means be delayed till the month of May; for after the flow of the sap is great, the bark at the lips of the wound is apt to peel or gape open; and as far as the bark peels the wound will spread. You should prune off the limbs close to the place of their insertion into a larger limb, leaving no stump. If after this, the bark should be raised up by the air half an inch from the place where you cut, a very deep, almost fatal wound will be left.

There is reason to believe that the bark will often adhere closely to the wood when you prune, but some days afterwards the air or the flow of the sap will cause the bark to rise. On these accounts it seems prudent to prune rather early in April, so that the wound may dry and harden before the bark inclines to peel or separate from the wood.

If wounds are made at this season very smooth

ly, and the limbs cut off are small, nature will soon cause the new bark to spread over the wounded place. No harm is likely to ensue unless the naked wood rots before the bark spreads over it. If the limb cut off be large, this rot will take place; and rely upon it every great wound is a great disease. It is better to cut off two, three or ten small limbs, than one very large one. When this cannot be avoided, make the cuts sloping so that the water may run off easily.

Much has been said of Forsyth's composition. It deserves commendation. No doubt can be entertained that trees scarcely feel any injury from pretty severe prunings, if the air be shut out from the naked wood. But there seems to be no reason to hold this recommendation of his composition as useful to nourish or stimulate the constitution of the trees to be any thing better than quackery. Common clay on a wound with a piece of bladder bound on with yarn to keep it from cracking or washing off, would answer every purpose of his composition, because it would keep the air out. Clay mortar worked with cattle's hair, which is a good mixture for grafting, would do for covering wounds, and to fill up the hollows and rotten places in the trunks of trees; if rags or even paper can be secured upon the surface over the clay to keep off the violence of the rain, it would answer.

Nor does it seem clear that the removal of every particle of the cankered wood, as Forsyth directs, is necessary to the cure of a diseased tree. Fill it up with clay mortar mixed with hair, and exclude the air and water, the fermentation must of course cease, and nature relieved from her malady, will hasten to renew the branches of the tree. Stop the rot and you stop the disease.

There seems also to be good reason to question whether Forsyth has been able to renew the wood of a tree where nothing remained sound but bark; yet this is what he pretends to have done.

On the whole, to have flourishing Orchards, choose good land, and keep it in good heart without ploughing; prevent wounds on your trees, but when they happen prevent the air and wet from all communication with them.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Rabaud, brothers & Co. of Marseilles, to a merchant in Boston, dated, May 22, 1816.

"Your countrymen can engage with advantage in the trade between St. Domingo and France. Our government is essentially occupied in establishing commercial relations with that Island—and French vessels not being admitted there, many advantages and facilities are granted to foreign vessels engaged in this commerce; accordingly articles coming from St. Domingo, even in foreign vessels, if they are in return for a French cargo will be placed on the same footing with articles coming from French Colonies. This is announced to our authorities by a ministerial circular."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated, June 8, 1816.

"Several cargoes Coffee and Sugars continue to arrive from your port, which cannot fail to turn out most wretchedly, and like adventures cannot be advised, when we receive vast quantities from our own colonies. Tobaccoes maintain their prices, but this is only owing to the prudence of holders, who are

anxious to support the market;—the demand is limited, being confined to home consumption; our stock is considerable, but we promise ourselves a revival of demand by orders from the Upper Countries. Cotton is scarce and wanted; our imports fall short of our wants, and a further rise may consequently be looked for. Rice is abundant, and holds out no encouragement—it will probably mend towards Autumn, but your rates must at all events be more moderate before we can promise an advantage on shipments."

Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in Boston, dated

"LIVERPOOL, 8th June, 1816.

"The imports of Cotton into Great Britain in May amount to 56,675 bags, and the sales in Liverpool, London and Glasgow to 26,137 bags; the sales are therefore less than the computed consumption about 2863 bags. The imports have exceeded the consumption about 28,000 bags, and we compute that the stock in the kingdom on the 1st inst. had increased to about 126,000 bags. The importation into this port since the 1st inst. amount to 12,332 bags, and we expect that in this month they will be again nearly 50,000 bags into the kingdom, and the stock on July 1, will have increased about 145,000. With this rapidly increasing stock, the prices which have already given way will we expect decline further. This week the sales here only amount to 2410 bags, but it is the races week at Manchester, and there is an election here. Yesterday there was a public sale of 700 bags of New-Orleans, the whole of which went off very well, fully equal to any thing done at present at private sale. Sea Islands have declined 2d per lb. and it is almost impossible to effect sales to any extent; at the same time the stock is large, and the import of the next description of fine Cotton, viz. Pernama, is large, and expected to continue during this month; this description has also declined 2 1-2 per lb. We are sorry to add to this discouraging account, as far as regards present sales, that the demand for Cotton Goods remains very dull, and that for twist slackens, insomuch that we compute the consumption has fallen off 1000 bags a week. If it does not exceed that, and does not fall off more during the remainder of the year, there will we expect still be a scarcity, and prices toward September will probably improve again.

"Rice during the last month has been in considerable demand, both for home use and export, but the export demand has again relaxed in consequence of arrivals from America direct into the ports of Holland and Hamburg, and the prices are rather lower.

"Flaxseed was dull till the middle of the month, when the crushers bought all they could get at 40s a 45s per hhd. for seed suitable only for crushing, and 44s a 46s for best year's growth.

"Last month 627 hhds. Tobacco were imported and 735 sold, viz 315 for home use, and 420 for export: the sales have been chief-

ly of good Leaf and Stems at a decline of 1d per lb. Very little has been done in Maryland, and the inferior qualities are quite unsaleable.

"1970 barrels of Ashes, nearly all Pearls, were imported last month, and Pots have declined 10s a 12s, and Pearls 14s a 16s per cwt. The quantity of Pots in this market is nevertheless very small, but the holders are anxious to sell in expectation of further arrivals and a continued decline. Pearl Ashes are in very limited demand, and the stock is accumulating.

"1700 casks of Quercitron Bark arrived in May, and the prices have fallen 4s per cwt.—The stock is now heavy, and as the manufacturing is in a discouraging state, it is very probable that prices may go lower.

"15,000 barrels of Tar and 4000 barrels of Turpentine were imported in the last month; the latter is very dull, and has declined 1s per cwt.—Of Tar several large sales have been made of Carolina at 12s. a 12s. 6d. per barrel with all faults.

Several cargoes of Timber have arrived, and the prices are declining. We cannot too strongly recommend to our friends not to ship Timber to this country at present, as there is no prospect but of a ruinous loss. A cargo of St. Mary's Pitch Pine has been sold at 2s. 2 1-4d.

From the Boston Palladium of Tuesday.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Lisbon, June 12.—"Letters received here from respectable houses in the Mediterranean, states, that Algiers has declared, or rather made War upon the English; they have already captured two or three English vessels.

"A letter from the Portuguese Consul at Corunna, dated 30th ult. to the Board of Trade of this City, mentions the arrival at Vigo, of a Spanish ship, which was plundered on the 12th, 12 leagues off Cadiz, by a Buenos Ayres schr. privateer, under American colours, (no doubt the Romp;) the commander of which obliged the Spanish captain to give a bond as a ransom for his ship, of \$3000, and threatened to burn her, if he attempted to go into Cadiz."

Prices at Lisbon June 12—on board—American wheat 620 to 660 rs. per alq; corn and rye 480 to 560; flour 4,800 to 6,000 per bbl.; rice 3,800 to 4,000 per qlt.; rosin 3,500 per bbl.; salt provision without demand; bees wax 300 to 360. Salt 3,260 per moy, measured on board; lemons 4,000 per box; corks 22,000 per bale; wine 80,000 to 120,000 per pipe.—Our market for grain, of every description, is more promising than for some time past, and the prices on the advance. The only articles of importance that promise answering regularly from the United States, are Indian corn and wheat. Pipe Staves are worth 8 a 10 cents on board, and without a prospect of going higher.

We have received a letter from a young gentleman on board the frigate United States,

dated at Barcelona, May 13, where she had been exempted from the rigours of the quarantine regulations. The U. S. was to sail in a few days, supposed for Mahon. She had landed the Swedish Consul and family at Marseilles.

We understand, that one of the new Pilots was murdered at New Castle, a few evenings ago, by some person or persons at present unknown.

[Philad. Gaz.]

ERIE, (Penn.) July 18.

Arrived, on Tuesday last, U. States schooner Ghent, Lieut. Conkling, with 40 or 50 sailors for this station, taken on board at Buffalo.

Wilmington, Delaware, July 29.

CAUTION.—A few days ago, two men called at a Brokers office, in this town, to exchange a hundred dollar note of the "Commercial Bank of the city of New-York" for Baltimore money. As they were travelling to Baltimore and had to make use of N. York money, they told the Broker that they might save the difference in the exchange; and no doubt thought that one hundred and sixteen or seventeen dollars would be quite as good for their purposes as a hundred dollar note of a bank which, in reality, did not exist. The broker, doubting whether there was such a bank in New-York as the "Commercial Bank," took the note and told the men to call again, and he would pay them the worth of it, if it should prove to be a genuine note of an established and known bank. On enquiry, it was found that there was not such a bank in New-York, as the "Commercial Bank." The men from their dress and declarations, appeared to be traders. Though supper was waiting for them at a public house, and the 100 dollar Commercial Bank note was in the hands of the broker, the men decamped, and will probably, be more successful in some other place, unless people are on their guard.

The note is dated July 16, 1816, payable to D. Bethune or Bethun, or Bearer—Cashier, D. Broome—President G. R. Ogden.

Is it not advisable to have a printed list of the established and known banks in the United States, that citizens may not be imposed upon by such villians?

Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the Resolution of Congress, passed 29th of April, 1816.

Treasury Department, July 22, 1816.

SIR,

By the Constitution and Laws of the United States, Gold, Silver and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government, and notes issued by the Bank of the United States, are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal State Banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the Treasury Notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Banks, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effect of such preparations has not, however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit, according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England States—(which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The Banks in the States to the South, and to the West, of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed, to co-operate in the same measure. The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the Banks of the middle States; but the most important of these Banks have converted their unproductive capital of Gold and Silver, into the productive capital of Public Stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is, therefore, made to these Banks; in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interests, as well as by the justice due to the community,

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 20th of April, 1816, it is declared, that "from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable, to the United States, ought to be collected, or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

But in addition to this positive limitation, the Resolution "*Requires and directs* the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as

soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable, and paid, on demand in the legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the Revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but, even previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the views of the Department are conveyed, as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the fiscal interests of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks. Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required; but in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury and of the National Bank; the transfer of the Public Funds, from the State Banks to the National Bank and its Branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank.

I am very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the Bank of —

DRAFT OF A NOTICE.

Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July, 1816.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed

on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is *required and directed* to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the United States, contemplated by the said Resolution of Congress, as well to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:—

Notice is therefore given, as follows:

That from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That, from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of whatever denomination issued by any Bank, which does not pay upon demand its Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties or taxes.

3d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of Five Dollars and under, and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties, not exceeding the amount of Five Dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable, and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the U. States on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of One Dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of One Dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

And all Collectors and Receivers of public money, are required to pay due attention to the

Notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

Lines found in one of the Inn's at Elvanfoot, a stage house on the mail-coach road, half way between Carlisle and Glasgow, Scotland.

I've reach'd this place, thanks to the Gods!
Through paths both rough and muddy;
A certain proof that making roads
Is here no public study.

Though with Religion I'm not eramm'd
Yet, as the scripture says,
The people here will sure be damn'd
Unless they mend their ways.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE FACTIONS.—When the politicians of the good old Washington School, saw how decidedly democracy had succeeded at the last election, in this state, they were quite unanimous in declaring the cause which had been always near and dear to that great and good man, entirely hopeless. Those who have been deluded into a belief, that power and office are the prime objects of pursuit with that party, and that they would “*rather reign in hell, than serve in heaven,*” will now have leisure enough to repent their malignant suspicions and their unfounded calumnies. We have sought always the good of our country; and we have uniformly overcome our resentments towards those who seemed inclined to unite with us, in the great objects of preserving inviolate the principles of our free constitution, and advancing the prosperity of our native land. With these we have practised not merely good faith; we have treated them with the confidence and kindness of friendship. But what has been the result? Defeat has been to them the signal for desertion. The followers of Burr, of Lewis, of Clinton, have acted with us, as long as success attended our operations, and no longer. That which on our side was cordiality and principle, was, on theirs, calculation and expediency. One after another, they have returned successively, “*like the dog to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing.*”

We do most frankly acknowledge that in all these combinations we have taken an active and decided part. We supported Burr for governor; and after him Lewis. And although the federalists had been deserted by both, we were again advocates for the support of Clinton. But we now frankly confess we were wrong in every instance. A union between men of principle, and men of mere expediency, could never be cordial; and therefore could never be lasting.

Despicably as Clinton and the Clintonians think and speak of Tompkins, they yet supported him for governor against Mr. King. They did so, upon this plain and avowed calculation—for they are great calculators! Tompkins will be elected vice president, and will resign—then—Clinton will be nominated governor, and will be elected, and then our fortunes will be made! At the last election they were, therefore, once more, good Republicans—good Monroeites—good Peter Allenites—and good Tompkinsonians! The *Republican Brothers* were reconciled at Albany, and broke bread together in all the cordiality of reverting fraternal affection, at the table of Jacob Barker, in this city! Who could doubt the sincerity of the honorable Judge? and as he ruled the party, who

could doubt that this auspicious reconciliation would place Clinton in the executive chair of the state.

What a time—what a delightful time, for Clintonians in office—for they were now sure to *keep in*!—What a delightful time for those who wanted office, for now they were sure to *get in*!—The men of expediency were never more delighted with themselves—and never so boastingly exulted in their skill. But, “*This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth the tender buds of hope, to-morrow blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick upon him; the third day comes a frost, a killing frost, and nips his shoot, and then he falls!*”

That oracle of wisdom, that model of truth, integrity, and fair dealing, that shield of his country in the days of her peril, Daniel D. Tompkins, having been duly elected governor; and as duly elected vice president—for he had been nominated in caucus—Clinton and the Clintonians had nothing more to do, than to sit quietly down, and watch the hour glass, until revolving time should bring with him offices and honours; emolument and dignity; distinction and wealth, for their acceptance.—*Happy, happy Clintonians!*

“*A life so tranquil, such serene repose,
Seem'd Heav'n itself, till one suggestion rose.*”

And that suggestion was, whether, if Daniel D. should be modest enough to be content with one office at a time, and should therefore, resign the government of the state—there could be a new election, until John Tayler, the lieutenant governor, had served out three years, in an office to which he was not elected?

One Juridicus, a writer in the Albany Argus, took up an opinion, that since Peter Allen had been permitted to elect the council of appointment, without having been himself elected to any office whatever; it would be straining at a gnat after having swallowed a camel, to say that John Tayler could not serve as governor, when he had been elected to so high an office as lieutenant governor? This excellent Republican, being no less a personage than John Champlin, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, Albany, true to the Peter Allen principle, began now to rummage the constitution; and having turned it this way, and that way; inside and outside; having compared this part with that part; and that part with this, made out an argument to prove that John Tayler was as duly elected governor, when the people elected Daniel D. Tompkins to that office, as Peter Allen was elected member of assembly for the county of Ontario, when Henry Fellows was elected to that office!

This argument was perfectly convincing to all those who, being snugly seated in office, were desirous of keeping things as they were. They had now two strings to their bow, if not three.

In the first place they had raised the Governor's salary to seven thousand a year, last winter. If therefore, he should be compelled to choose whether he would be Governor, or Vice-president, he might, perhaps, as he had acquired honour enough in his famous negotiation with the corporation, prefer seven thousand to five thousand a year. This was one string. These calculators, for there are other calculators, besides the Clintonians—these calculators were however, aware, that Daniel D. had the presumption, if presumption it may be called, now that the office has been caucused upon James Monroe—to look up to the Presidency. They knew also, that notwithstanding all the sacrifices, which the seventh son had made during the war, he had some how or other so contrived it, as to come out of the scrape, with his fortune so much improved, as to have one

establishment at Albany; and another at Richmond; and so rich, as to feed the legislature all winter at one place, and his dearly beloved constituents, all summer at the other; while, at the same time he had also contrived to get cleverly out of debt too. They were therefore, aware that *some how or other*, whether by dealing in treasury notes—whether by being pay-master—or how otherwise, they did not know—and to say truth, they did not care—but, some how or other, the disinterested patriot they knew that he had become quite as independent as he was disinterested. And therefore, they calculated, that this string might break.

But, as the sum of seven thousand dollars would be a very pleasant addition to five thousand, they calculated that he might possibly, under certain circumstances, be induced so far to overcome his modesty, and his disinterestedness, as to pocket both. *This was the second string*; and the string which will most probably hold.

But for fear it might not hold, and in order to strengthen it, it was deemed expedient to throw out a question, calculated, in its consequences, so to agitate, distract, and divide that honest and pure party, whimsically denominated republican, as to render some expedient for the re-union of its jarring parts, indispensable. And we foresee that next winter, in order to preserve the harmony of the republican family, his excellency will be pressed to perform in both characters at the same time. *This is the third string*; or rather, it will be twisted with the second one, so as to make that strong enough to hold.

The effect of all this will be, that those in office will keep in; and thus, for it is the whole object of the farce, republicanism will continue triumphant!

But at the worst, Mr. Tayler will serve out the three years. The legislature is decidedly a Peter Allen legislature—and how will the Clintonian office-seekers help themselves?

Will they call upon their little band of followers? Suppose these are unanimous, what will the total number amount to?

Will they call upon the “republican party?”—What—after that party has deliberately, unanimously sanctioned the Peter Allen usurpation? This would be the most shallow pated expedient they ever adopted.

Or will they call upon the federalists? What—to be a second time betrayed and deserted? This would be insulting indeed!

There was a time for Mr. Clinton—but it has gone by—there was a time when he was powerful in friends; when he might have placed himself at their head, and have put down, not only the pigmy importance of Mr. Tompkins, but the usurping dynasty of Virginia. But this required intrepidity, firmness, perseverance—and above all, a plain and frank avowal of his views and principles. But the man who does not possess decision of character, lets slip the glorious opportunity, because there is danger in it; and becomes thenceforth a common mortal.

But Mr. Clinton suffered under the political axe. Meetings were called; speeches were made, “that made the welkin roar”—resolutions were adopted—And, “*O ye gods, and little fishes!*” how were the persecutors of the great man threatened! John Ferguson in the place of De Witt Clinton! Thunder and fury! Jacob Radcliff in the place of John Ferguson! Hammers and tongs, what a racket! “I jumped over the fence, (said Bombasto) and tore my breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together!” If our funny old bellman, had been joined by the rusk trumpets, and the *ho boys!* to boot, and set

up one general squall, the noise, the tumult, the distraction could not have been more appalling!

Well—what was the consequence? they put down every member of this detestable council of appointment? *No.*

They made the Governor feel the force of their resentment? *No.*

No? Then they were deficient in numbers. They exerted their strength, and were borne down by the hardened multitude? *No.*

They kissed the Rod. They groaned and they sighed, they wailed and they wept for the divisions of the party. They spoke, they spoke first, of the necessity of harmony. All the evils, all the oppressions, all the persecutions, they and their chief had endured, were not inflicted by the party, but by the leaders of the party. And therefore, they shook hands anew with the leaders, and returned into the ranks of the party. They—these very Clintonians—De Witt Clinton, himself, voted for Mr. Tompkins, as Governor, and for members of the legislature, who were to vote for Electors, who were to vote him in, as Vice President! De Witt Clinton's friends voted in, the Peter Allen Council!

Is it to the federalists then that these men will look for aid? whom can they expect to be true to them, when they are not true even to themselves? The democrats know that they can have them when they will, although they scourge them with scorpions. The federalists know that they cannot depend upon them an hour longer than success attends us. On whom shall these wretched politicians then rely? In what party shall they find refuge? Unfaithful to those who cherished them—humble and suppliant to those who chastize them, whither will they fly?

Dewitt Clinton has been prostrated; the trunk has been cut down to the ground. From its root however arose a sprout—young, but vigorous, gay and luxuriant. The council of appointment saw it—trampled it to the earth—and rudely plucked it from the parent stock. Poor Mr. Yates was removed from the recordership of Albany! Mr. Yates—a Clintonian—and Philip Spencer Parker, appointed in his place—a nephew of Judge Spencer, with whom Dewitt Clinton after so long an interruption of fraternal intercourse dined last May at Jacob Barkers. "Oh! this was the unkindest cut of all!" and the Clintonians feel it, sorely—deeply. Solomon Southwick is outrageous—a great meeting has denounced the measure at Albany—and the Columbian is exceeding wroth. Now then we shall have it. Now at last the spaniels will bear the whip no longer.—Think you so reader? Alas! you know little then, of what materials a mere politician, a mere office seeker, a mere slave to the multitude, who raises and sinks his note according to their susceptibility or stupidity, is made. They will all submit and harmonize again. The Clintonians may be whipped again and again; and again and again they will submit and harmonize to the end of the chapter.

Mr. John Ferguson, formerly of the firm of Ferguson & Day, merchants of this city, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit yesterday forenoon, as he was passing down Wall-street, and died almost instantaneously.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SKETCHES.

Agricultural and Commercial—No. 5.

III. PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

From the first settlement of America, agri-

culture has been the great business of the people.—Lands were abundant and cheap—the axe soon swept off the forests—and a mould, virgin, rich and untilled, was laid open to the impression of the hoe and the plough. The first settlers pitched their tents on the banks of the rivers: but not cramped and confined by want of room, they were not necessitated to turn their views to manufactures—more land was still accessible to the west—more people pushed forward's in that direction—all that they had to do, was to buy or conquer their settlements from the rude Indian. The tide of emigration still rolled westward—river after river was crossed, and mountain was scaled after mountain. Wherever the white man went, the forest vanished, the cabin reared its humble head, and agriculture appeared with her tools and productions.

This life, too, has charms of its own. Health and independence are her handmaids; and the sentiment seems not less striking than true, that the people of the country "are the chosen people of God!"

The American farmer has not only produce enough for his own consumption, but a surplus to exchange for the manufactures of other countries. Few fabrics flourished among them, except those household stuffs which are wrought in every country. The scene is now, indeed, changed. As Land is dearer, the profits of working it are comparatively less—we have not only a less valuable surplus to exchange for manufactures, but we have more capital and population to devote to manufacturing for ourselves. Manufacturers are, therefore, creeping along; but, still, the principal productions of our country, are the fruits of agriculture—our principal exports, the productions of our soil.

These have been arranged into five classes:

1st. Those "which constitute vegetable food, such as wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, &c.

2d. The product of animals, as beef, tallow, hides, butter and cheese, pork and lard, or the animals themselves, as live cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c.

3d. Tobacco.

4th. Cotton.

5th. Others of minor importance, as indigo, flaxseed, wax, &c."

1st. *Wheat*—was brought here by the first settlers, and has never been lost sight of. "For a long time (says Mr. Pitkin,) it has been the staple of the middle states, and was formerly produced in great abundance in the Eastern States. For some years past, however, the growth of wheat in N. England, has in a great degree, failed. The states of Maryland and Virginia have, long since, exchanged part of their tobacco lands for wheat; and lately, in the more southern states, the cultivation of wheat has been substituted for cotton. Wheat and flour have always con-

stituted a large proportion of the exports of this country."

Wheat was once principally shipped—but the bulk which it filled, the consequent freight it incurred, and the risk of spoiling it, have led to the manufacturing of it into flour—in this shape it is now more generally exported.

The quantity we exported since 1802, has thus been estimated :

	Wheat. Bushels.	Flour. Barrels.	value in Dollars
1803	686,413	1,311,855	9,310,000
4	127,024	810,008	7,100,000
5	18,041	777,513	8,325,000
6	86,784	782,724	6,867,000
7	766,814	1,249,819	10,753,000
8	87,330	263,813	1,936,000
9	393,889	846,247	5,944,000
10	325,924	798,431	6,846,000
11	216,833	1,445,012	14,662,000
12	53,832	1,443,492	13,687,000
13	288,535	1,260,943	13,591,000
14		193,274	1,734,000

Our markets for wheat and flour have been the West-Indies, Spain, Portugal, and Great-Britain herself. During the distresses of the Peninsula, we shipped immense quantities thither. In 1813, for instance, we sent to Spain and Portugal 973,500 bbls. of flour, estimated at \$15,000,000, besides near 300,000 bushels of wheat.

As these disturbances are over, the market of the Peninsula is infinitely less profitable. As Europe too is at peace, and can turn more laborers into her fields, the price of wheat must, on that account, be reduced. Most of the West-Indies too being closed against us, the value of wheat and flour cannot be near as great as it has been. Our harvest for these articles, is less for a time at least. No flour can be imported into Great Britain, until the average price in the twelve maritime districts is 60s. a quarter—when it may be brought from her own colonies—if it rises to 80s. it may be imported from the United States.—Its price has lately been advancing in Great Britain—but, whether it will rise to the importing price by the 15th of August, is yet uncertain. A considerable spring will, in that event, be given to the price of our wheat.

2d. *Rice*—was brought into South-Carolina about the year 1694. Dr. Ramsay says, it was introduced by Gov. Smith, who got a few grains of it from a vessel which had come from Madagascar. The Governor had been once himself to that island, which had led him to think that it would flourish in the low and moist ground of Carolina.

From the time when it began to flourish it not only contributed to the subsistence of the people, but formed a staple for export. Adam Smith says that a rice field yields a much greater quantity of food than the most fertile corn-fields. In the East Indies it is certainly so, because they raise two crops a year. It is so (he adds) in Carolina—"tho' the fields produce only one crop in the year, and tho',

from the prevalence of the customs of Europe, rice is not there the common and favorite vegetable food of the people."

The value of rice exported since 1802 to 1814, is thus stated :

1803, \$2,455,000—1804, \$2,350,000—1805, \$1,705,000—1806, \$2,617,000—1807, \$2,367,000—1808, \$221,000—1809, \$2,104,000—1810, \$2,626,000—1811, \$2,387,000—1812, \$1,544,000—1813, \$3,021,000—1814, \$230,000.

3d. *Indian Corn and Meal*.—Corn or maize was found by Europeans in America—"it has alwas been considered indigenous in America. It seems adapted to the climate of all the states, except the extreme parts of the north, where the summers are sometimes too short and cold to bring it to maturity; and where it is also liable to be injured by early frosts."

Its principal market is the West-Indies, in the shape of meal. It may be kiln-dried which keeps it from souring during the voyage, and in a warm climate.

Value of Exports from 1802 to 1814.

1803, \$2,025,000—1804, 2,500,000—1805, \$1,442,000—1806, \$1,286,000—1807, \$987,000—1808, \$298,000—1809, \$547,000—1810, \$1,138,000—1811, \$2,896,000—1812, \$1,939,000—1813, \$1,838,000—1814, \$170,000.

The Eastern States get large quantities from Virginia, Maryland, &c. In these States and to the West, it principally flourishes.

4th. The other articles of vegetable food, shipped from the United States, are rye, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. "These constitute a small part of the value of their exports. Most of the rye in the U. S. is used for bread or is made into spirits at home. Very little is exported. In 1801, the year of scarcity in G. Britain, 392,276 bushels of rye meal were exported, which was more than three times the quantity exported in any one year since 1791."

In Europe, great quantities are produced—in the northern kingdoms the bread of poor people is made of rye-meal. Peccohet says, that half the people in France use rye-bread.

Mr. Pitkin states the average quantity of oats exported for 20 years, is about 70,000 bushels; of peas, 90,000; and of beans between 30 and 40,000; the average quantity of potatoes about 60,000 bushels a year.

Aggregate value of all the exports, the produce of agriculture, constituting vegetable food, from 1802 to 1814, [according to Pitkin's statistics.]

1802, \$12,790,000—1803, \$14,080,000
1804, 12,250,000—1805, 11,752,000
1806, 11,850,000—1807, 14,432,000
1808, 2,550,000—1809, 8,751,000
1810, 10,750,000—1811, 20,391,000
1812, 17,797,000—1813, 19,041,000
1814, 2,179,000

SKETCHES, &c.—No. 6.

We come to the 2d class of the Products of Agriculture—viz.

PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS.

These have generally been shipped to the West Indies—and are composed of the following articles, viz. beef, pork, tallow, hams, butter and cheese, lard, live cattle, and horses, &c.

Beef and pork, and live cattle have been principally exported from the northern states, "where the lands are better for grazing than grain."

From 1802 to 1814, there have been shipped for the respective years, the following quantities of beef and pork:

	Beef. Bbls.	Pork. Bbls.
1802	61,520	78,239
3	77,934	96,602
4	134,896	111,532
5	115,532	57,925
6	117,417	136,277
7	84,209	39,247
8	20,101	15,478
9	28,555	42,652
10	47,699	37,209
11	76,743	37,270
12	42,757	22,746
13	43,711	17,337
14	20,297	4,940

Mr. Pitkin says, that large quantities of butter, cheese, tallow and lard, have been exported, averaging between one and two millions of pounds annually, and in some years exceeding two millions. "In 1804, two millions eight hundred and thirty-two thousand and sixteen pounds of butter, and two millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and nineteen pounds of lard, were shipped from the United States."

The value of exports, the produce of animals, since 1803, is as follows:

	Beef, tallow, Hides, and live cattle. Dolla.	Butter & cheese. Dolla.	Pork, Bacon, lard and live hogs. Dolla.	Horses & mules. Dolla.	Sheep. Dolla.
1803	1,145,000	585,000	1,890,000	460,000	55,000
4	1,520,000	490,000	1,980,000	270,000	30,000
5	1,545,000	415,000	1,960,000	220,000	1,500
6	1,360,000	481,000	1,096,000	321,000	16,000
7	1,108,000	490,000	1,157,000	317,000	14,000
8	265,000	196,000	368,000	105,000	4,000
9	425,000	264,000	1,001,000	113,000	8,800
10	477,000	318,000	907,000	185,000	12,000
11	1,195,000	395,000	1,002,000	254,000	20,000
12	524,000	329,000	604,000	191,000	9,000
13	539,000	95,000	457,000	8,000	2,000
14	241,000	59,000	176,000	1,000	5,000

Their aggregate value is, for 1803, \$4,135,000—1804, 4,300,000—1806, 4,141,500—1806, 3,294,000—1807, 3,086,000—

1808, 968,000—1809, 1,811,000—1810, 2,169,000—1811, 2,866,000—1812, 1,657,000—1813, 1,101,000—1814, 482,000.

Congress have been guilty of an omission on this subject, which ought to be immediately corrected. When a duty was formerly laid upon *imported* salt, a *bounty* was allowed on "*exported salt provisions*, in lieu of *drawback* of the duties on the salt employed in using the same," in the same manner as the bounty was laid on the export of salted fish, "in lieu of drawback of the duty paid on the salt used" in pickling the same. When the duty on salt ceased in January, 1808, the bounty on salt provisions and fish by the same Act, ceased also. In 1813, however, the duty on salt was revived, and the same act revived the bounty on salt-fish, with this proviso, that no bounty was to be allowed in any case, except where the fish had been "wholly cured with *foreign* salt, and on which a duty shall have been secured and paid." The bounty, however is confined to *fish*; and is not extended, as it used to be, to *salt provisions*.—The present duty on salt is 20 cents per bushel, weighing 56 lbs.—the bounty on a barrel of salt fish, is also 20 cents. We had no idea but this omission of salted provisions had been discovered and corrected by the last Congress—when to our astonishment, it appears that no change in the matter—the Tariff bill merely providing, that "the duty on tonnage of vessels, and the *bounties*, advances and drawbacks in the case of *exporting pickled fish*, of the fisheries of the U. S. and in the case of sugar refined within the U. States, shall be and continue the same as the *existing law provides*"—that is not extended to salt provisions.

This regulation ought, however to be corrected. Why not encourage grazing as well as fishing? Why not take off the duty on salt whether used for provisions or for fish?—It operates against the raising of cattle—the exporter will give less for a barrel of pork, because he can get less, by the amount of the duty on salt. In foreign markets, the competition with those nations which do not pursue the same regulation with ourselves, must be against us. And the loss falls chiefly on the agriculturist.

CHARLESTON, July 25.

FROM HAVANNA.

Captain West, of the schooner *Mary*, arrived here yesterday in 9 days from Havanna, politely furnished the editors with a regular file of the *Diario del Gobierno de la Habana*, to the 14th inst. and a Price Current of the 9th inst. The papers contain no news of material interest to the American reader. Captain W. states that American produce still continued very low, and the productions of the Island high; but a more correct state of the market will probably be ascertained from the annexed prices-current, though published some time previous to his sailing.

When Capt. W. left Havanna, it had not been shut to foreigners, though that measure was still talked of as about to take place. It was not believed that it could be carried into effect, however, even should it be attempted. No time was

particularly specified for the consummation of this important event.

From a Havana Prices Current of July 9.

Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore superfine, \$14, duty 8 82 1-2; Beef, cargo No. 1, Boston, \$13, duty 2 a 2 1-2; Pork, do. do. \$13, duty 2 a 2 1-2; Jerked Beef, per arroba, \$2, duty 20 per cent.; Butter, yellow, quintal, 12, duty 2 70; Lard, do. \$23, 20 per cent. duty; Hams, dry, \$27; Cheese, Dutch, do. \$18; do. English, do. 20; do. American, do. 10—duty on all kinds of cheese, 2 70; Rice, do. 5 1-2, 20 per cent. duty; Saffron, very fresh, lb 12, duty 1-8; Codfish, quin. 3 1-2, duty 81; Vermicelli, do. 15; Beans, arrb. 10 rials, 20 per cent. duty; Mould Candles, sizes only, quin. \$30, 20 per cent. duty; Spermaceti do. lb. 4 1-2 rials; Soap, Castile, free from red, \$13 a 14; do. American, yellow and hard, quin. \$10, 20 per cent. duty; Cinnamon, Ceylon, lb. 4 1-2; Cassia, do. 6; Pepper, black, quin. \$24; Cloves, lb. 12 rials; Almonds, soft shelled, qql. \$8; do. shelled, 15; Raisins, box, 4; Olives, jar, 6 rials; Fruits preserved, French, doz. \$8; Figs, Smyrna, qql. \$8; Tea, Imperial, lb. 14 rs.; Bees Wax, yellow, qql. \$40; Tallow, do. 22; Whale Oil, arrb. 3. These are the articles in the line of provisions in most constant demand. Tar, \$4; Pitch, 4; Cordage, qql. 8 a 12; Boards, wide for Sugar Boxes, M. 24; Hoops, American, do. 20 a 28; Windsor Chairs, doz. 22; assorted Sugar, 3-5 white, arrb. 24 a 26 rials; do. 2-5 brown, do. 20 a 22; White do. alone, do. 27 a 30; Brown do. do. do. 18 a 19; Muscovado, do. 17 a 19; Sugars in little demand at these prices; Coffee, qql. 11 a 12 1-2; Molasses, scarce and indifferent, keg, 8 a 8 1-2 rials; Aguardiente, pipe, \$45; Rum, hhd. 70; Copper, very scarce, qql. 17; Cochineal, do. arrb. 135; Logwood, qql. 15 rials. Exchange on England, at par, in demand; do. on America, say Boston, a par; Baltimore and Philadelphia 10 per cent. discount; New-York 7 per cent. dis. and dull.

Boston, July 31.

Nantucket Seamen.—It is a very common fact, that French and English whale-ships are commanded by Nantucket seamen. The natives of that island have acquired the character of carrying on this most perilous species of hardy enterprize with more skill than any other people on the globe. We observe that a writer in a Halifax paper recommends that they should be procured to man the whale-ships which are fitting out from that port.

HALIFAX, July 16.

Execution—Yesterday, Michael M'Grath and Charles Devret were executed. The melancholy event was rendered peculiarly distressing; the halter by which Devret was suspended broke, and the unhappy man fell to the ground, without suffering any material injury. Another rope was procured, and at a quarter past three o'clock he again ascended the scaffold, apparently very much agitated; and was launched into eternity about an hour and 20 minutes after the partner of his crime. M'Grath appeared penitent, but Devret persevered in asserting his innocence to the last, with the utmost hardihood.

July 20—A gentleman from the westward informs us, that the coast all along from Bry-

er Island, is crowded with American fishermen.

The editor of the Recorder returns his thanks to the gentleman who sent him for publication a letter on the recent resort of the American fishermen to the Bay of Fundy, dated Bryer Island, 4th June, 1816; and will reserve that letter for future insertion if necessary; but as the infamous transactions related are likely to be brought forward in a regular way, we flatter ourselves that the evil complained of will soon find a remedy.

THE IRISH ANGLER.

An Irishman fishing one day in the Liffey,
Which runs close by Dublin's great city so fine,
A smart show'r of rain falling. Pat in a jiffy,
Crept under the arch of Queen's bridge with his line.

"Arrah, that's not the way to accomplish your wishes,"

Cries Dermot:—"there Devil a bite will you get,"

"Och! bother," says Pat: "don't you know that the fishes

"Will creep under here, to keep out the wet."

PRICE OF STOCKS.

(Corrected for the New-York Courier.)

New-York Bank	118
Merchants' do	105 1-2 div. off
Manhattan do	103
Mechanics' do	101
Union do	82
City do	93
America do	84 1-2
N. Y. Manufacturing Company	70
6 per Cents Old and Deferred	} 88 1-2 to 89 1-2
Do. Louisiana	
Do. War Loans	
Mississippi stock 45 cents the dollar	
Three per Cent	58 a 60
City Loan 6 per cent	par.
Eagle Insurance	117
Globe do	95
Washington do	112
Mutual do	110 d. off
New-York do	80
Ocean do	60
American do	100 d. off
National do	par
Treasury Notes	par
Dollars	5 1-2 pr.
Gold	4 a 5 do
Change	4 a 4 1-2 do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

At sight.	4
Bills on London 60 days.	4 1-2
British Government 80	4 1-2
Amsterdam	4 1-2
Hamburg	[none]
France	5 fr.

DISCOUNT ON BANK NOTES.

Philadelphia and Brunswick	7 p. ct.
Baltimore	10
District of Columbia	12
Western	25
Virginia	2 1-2 a 3 dis.
North-Carolina	4 p. ct. dis.
Georgia	2 1-2 a 3 do
South Carolina	2 1-2 do
Connecticut Specie Notes	1 1-2 a 5 advance
Rhode Island do	do
Massachusetts do	do
Maine do	do
Boston, do	6

Feathers, of every kind, pr. pound,	25 do.
Down, per pound,	75 do.
Flax of every kind, per berkow, 1 rouble, 50 co- pees.	
Iron in bars, do.	10 copees.
Iron, assorted, do.	5 do.
Flesh of every kind, smoked or salted, pound,	6 do.
Corn, wheat rye, and grain of every kind, kuhl,	11 do.
Hemp of every kind, berkow,	1 rouble
Hops pound,	8 copees
Leather of every kind do.	75 do.
Cannon and other fire arms, do.	1 do.
Do. of brass, do.	5 do.
Brass and Copper,	13 do.
Skins dressed, 5 per cent. ad val.	
—dried and salted, 12 per cent. ad val.	
Isinglass of every kind, pound,	2 roubles
50 copees.	
Wash Leather, do.	50 copees.
Sail cloth, piece	50 do.
—do. (toile evre) do.	25 do.
—do. (toile de Flandre) do.	38 do.
—do. other kinds, 1 per cent. ad val.	
Furs of every kind, 5 per cent. ad val.	
Pot and Pearl Ashes, berkow,	50 copees.
Flax Seed, tschetwert,	25 do.
Hemp Seed, do.	13 do.
Hemp Cordage, berkow,	13 do.
Tallow Candles, pound,	10 do.
Tallow of every kind, berkow	2 roubles,
All stuffs and merchandize of Rus- sian manufacture,	free.
Articles not enumerated, 1 per cent. ad val.	

IMPORT DUTIES.

Foreign Brandy, rum, &c. not su- gared, anchor,	10 roubles.
Lead berkows	25 copees.
Ribbons of every kind,	25 per cent. ad val.
Cotton Wool,	Free.
Cotton, spun,	7 1-2 per cent. ad. val
Coffee, pound	3 roubles
White Lead do.	75 copees.
Cochineal do.	7 roubles 50 copees,
Tin, double, 450 sheets, 6 roubles, 25 cop.	
—single do.	3 r. 13 c.
Fish, salt, pound,	1 r. 25 c.
Lemons, citrons and oranges, box of 300	50 c.
Figs, prunes, raisins, dates, &c. pound	25 c.
Arms of every kind,	25 per cent. ad. val.
Skins undressed,	15 per cent. ad. val.
Wood of every kind for furniture,	10 per ct.
Books and pamphlets,	2 per ct.
Woods for dyeing, berkow,	1 rouble
Indigo of every kind, pound,	5 r. 50 c.
Cheese of every kind, pound,	2 r. 50 c.
Oil for painting, do.	1 r. 50 c.
—olive do.	50 copees.
Furs, 25 per cent. ad. val.	
Zinc, pound,	38 copees
Tobacco, in leaf, pound,	2 roubles
Do. in cannister, lb.	25 copees
Cigars, lb.	75 do.
Snuff, lb.	75 do.
Watches 10 per cent. ad val.	
Clocks, 15 per cent. ad. val.	
Wine, pipe,	20 roubles
Do. bottle,	25 copees
Wool, 5 per cent. ad. val.	
Woolen Cloths, arsheen,	1 r. 25 copees
Cassimere, 25 per cent. ad. val.	

The above duties are payable in silver, the roun-
ble of silver to be estimated until Jan. 1, 1817, at
the rate of 4 roubles in paper.

100 copees make one rouble.

1 silver rouble is equal to about 54 cents.

96 solotniks make one lb.

40 pounds make 1 pound.

10 pounds 1 berkow, or barguit.

100 pounds are equal to 883-4 lbs of the United
States; and the pound is equal to 37 1-2 lbs.

The arsheen is equal to 28 inches; and 9 arsheens
make 7 yards.

The anchor is equal to near 10 gallons; the kuhl
is about 1-4 of an anchor; and the schetwert 1-3
of the kuhl.

England and Algiers.—Capt. Snow who arrived
here yesterday from Halifax, informs, that the pa-
pers of that place of the 20th inst. contain an offi-
cial account of the renewal of hostilities between
Algiers and Great-Britain; and the capture of
three English vessels by the Algerines.—Bost. Cen.

*Extract from a Spanish Patriot Bulletin, issued at
Curupano, June 6, 1816.*

"The newspapers from England and the United
States of North America, announce a speedy rup-
ture between the two maritime powers and Spain.
The principal object of it is, without doubt, that
of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us
every kind of support. Our situation, of course,
will have an infinite advantage over that of our
enemies.—All their ports will be blockaded by
two powerful squadrons, which are near at hand.
Thus deprived of resources from the exterior,
and the interior occupied by our forces, the de-
struction of our enemies is inevitable."

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Susan, from Liverpool,
we have been favoured with London papers to
the 15th of June.

The account of the seizure of the British Vice
Consul, and three British vessels, at Oran, a place
dependent on Algiers, and of the crews being
sent to Algiers, reached England June 10; and
was at first believed, and caused a great sensa-
tion; but when several days elapsed without its
being confirmed; when the Ministers said in Par-
liament that they had no information on the sub-
ject; and when it was noticed that the whole
rested on the verbal statement of the foreign cap-
tains who had arrived at Carthage; the intel-
ligence was doubted. Lord Exmouth's treaty is
likely to undergo a discussion in Parliament.

When Lord Exmouth made his late treaty with
Algiers, he gave the Dey to understand that the
continuance of his political power depended on
its faithful observance. There may be a new
chance for the substitution of Christian States for
the Barbary Powers.

The British annual revenue from Lotteries is
officially estimated at 558,240l.

Mr. Lyttleton moved in Parliament, June 12,
the discontinuance of Lotteries on account of
their immoral tendency. The motion was nega-
tived, yeas 21, nays 47. It was said if British
Lotteries were stopped, foreign tickets would be
sold in England. It was proposed to have all the
tickets sold at one office, to prevent the puffing
advertisements which arise from competition.

It is said orders have been sent from Calcutta
to England to prevent any more missionaries
from coming out.

The expense of Parliamentary Printing during
the present session is about 100,000l.

The bounty on the drawback on loaf sugar in
England is reduced 4s. per cwt. on single refined,
and 6s. on double refined.

The credulity of the English is now exercised
as to a soldier who has continued to sleep for

he swallows; but when a piece of aloes was put into his mouth he contrived to force it out. There is no doubt he is an impostor. Yet, to avoid the charge of inhumanity in case of hard measures, the imposition is in some degree tolerated by the officers, &c.

In London, in an action for damages in the case of being bitten by a ferocious dog, the plaintiff has recovered 55l.

LONDON, June 11.

Three remarkable names are effaced from the list of Grand Cross, in the Royal Almanack, just published, of the present year—the Cardinal Fesche, Cambaceres, and Fouché, the former, in all probability, as belonging to the family of Bonaparte; the two latter as regicides. It is remarkable that Fouché preserves his Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of St. Stephen.

The Duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, has an accredited Envoy at Paris, although her Duchy is not recognised in the Royal Almanack.

A very extensive scheme of forgery has lately been executed, by which the Bankers in town, and in different parts of England, have been defrauded to a very great amount. The amount of Bills thus fabricated is differently stated, from 50,000l. to 100,000l. and some say, to double the latter sum; but the extent cannot yet be ascertained.

His majesty's store ship *Tortoise*, arrived on Wednesday at Portsmouth, from Dantzic, bringing naval timber, as our proportional part of prize stores found in the arsenal of that city, at its surrender to the combined Russian and English forces.

On Thursday, the *Tay* of 24 guns, Capt. Harper, arrived at Portsmouth, from Sheerness, to take General Widdrington, his family and suite, to Quebec.

OLD BAILEY.—Last night, at a late hour, the recorder passed sentence of death upon 32 convicts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

Mr. Brougham would wish to know from the noble lord (Castlereagh) whether there had been a treaty concluded between the Dey of Algiers, concerning his European prisoners.

Lord Castlereagh said, that there had been an arrangement entered into on the subject.

Mr. Brougham would wish to know whether we had stipulated for all the European powers, and whether we were responsible for the pecuniary part of the engagement.

Lord Castlereagh said, that there was a stipulation for the other powers, and that we were not responsible in any pecuniary engagement for them.

LONDON, June 15.

In the Report of the Parliament Debates of Tuesday last Mr. Goulburn is represented to have said, alluding to the case of Perrott, that "Government had received a dispatch from the governor of the Mauritius, referring to certain proceedings, respecting the Registration of Slaves, which had led to an insurrection." Has the Registration of Slaves

in the Mauritius, as well as in Barbadoes. This it is important to ascertain. Indeed mutiny and insubordination must be the result of this sort of interference, and wisely has the Parliament postponed the consideration of the subject till the arrival of further advices from the W. Indies.

The two Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland are to be consolidated, and in consequence the posts of Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, five Lords, and the two Secretaries of the Irish Treasury are to be abolished. But it is proposed to appoint a Vice-Treasurer for Ireland, who is to have a Deputy; the salary of the former to be 3500l. a year, and that of the Deputy 1000l. The duties of the former will be active during the recess, and during the sitting of Parliament his presence will be necessary to communicate local information with respect to the financial state of Ireland.

The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his ministers to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it. Our private letters of the 5th from Paris say, "the maintainance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede.—Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers."

The Paris Papers of the 11th and 12th inst. have arrived.

PARIS, June 12.

"After an investigation of 24 days the Chamber of Accusation has come to a decision respecting the authors and accomplices in the equally foolish and detestable conspiracy of some wretches who dared to assume the title of *Patriots of 1816*, and the plan of which was nothing less than to attempt the life of the King and the Royal Family, and to destroy the Government, in the hope of some days, or some moments of *pillage*."

"Twenty-eight persons are indicted before the Assize Court of Paris; amongst them is Gonneau, a Member of Bonaparte's Chamber of Representatives."

We are assured that Marshal MASSENA is very much indisposed. Much anxiety still prevails respecting the health of Marshal AUGEREAU.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 8.

"M. Laine, since his accession to the Ministry, like his predecessor, M. Barbe Marbois, has not escaped calumny. It is the good fortune of both these Constitutional Ministers to derive their noblest eulogium from the scrutiny of the very offences imputed to them.—The property of M. de Saluces was confiscated in consequence of his emigration. He privately authorized M. Laine to purchase his patrimonial estate, which was announced for sale, and M. Laine complied with the wishes of his friend. On the return of M. de Saluces to his country, not only did M. Laine spontaneously deliver back the property itself, but likewise the full amount of the revenues he had been receiving, ob-

in any other light than as the simple depository. It has been insinuated that he was a Member of a Revolutionary Committee.—What has given rise to this error, might be the arrest of one of his friends in 1793. M. Laine had the courage to volunteer his defence before the Committee, which had already ordered his incarceration, and the satisfaction of procuring the immediate release of the prisoner.—*London Courier.*

Reception of the Duchess De Berri.

Her Royal Highness entered Marseilles on Thursday the 30th of May at nine o'clock in the morning. The ceremony of the delivery of her person to the French Authorities took place at the Hotel de Ville, which was considered a neutral place. Only the principal functionaries, General Officers, and other persons of consideration, who had received tickets from the master of the Ceremonies of France, and bearing his seal, were admitted. A discharge from thirty-six pieces of cannon announced the moment when her Royal Highness was resigned by the Prince de San Nicandro, Commissioner of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, to the Duke d' Havre, Ambassador of France. Thirty young females, invited by the Mayor, complimented her Royal Highness by presenting her flowers. Among other presents, the City of Marseilles presented to her Royal Highness three robes, of which one was richly embroidered in gold, another in silver, and a third in steel. Nothing could be more touching than the moment when her Royal Highness took the pen to sign the act of delivery of her person. Her eyes were filled with tears; she raised them to heaven, and a soft melancholy appeared in every feature. She sighed and her physiognomy regained all its serenity! However, there still remained a trying separation to go through; she was deeply affected at the departure of the Neapolitan Ladies who had accompanied her. She addressed them most tenderly, and her eyes were again filled with tears of the most interesting sensibility.

[Her Royal Highness passed through Lyons June 10, on her way to Fontainebleau, where the marriage was to take place on the 17th.]

All the letters from Switzerland confirm the extraordinary impression which the famous Madame KRUDNER (who was lately visited by the Emperor of Russia) has produced at Arau, whither she has been exiled by the Government of Basle. Deputies repair to her from the Protestant Cantons. The principal persons in Arau pass an hour every evening in listening to her. The conferences are carried on in French. Madame Krudner belongs to no sect. Her theories tend to approximate and unite all the different communions of Christians. Members of all the German confessions come in pilgrimage to her, and appear to return satisfied.

JESUITS.

It is said that there is a schism among the Jesuits, especially among those of Spain and

Italy. The cause is an order from the General of the Jesuits in Russia, that no Spaniard should be appointed Vicar General. This exception was not of a nature to please the Spanish Jesuits; the Pope has, therefore, on his own authority, appointed an Italian Vicar General.

In consequence of the invention of a machine to sweep chimnies, notice has been given of an intended motion in Parliament for a law to prohibit the employment of boys for that purpose. *Lon. pa.*

Economical receipt for preserving Tea, or using the same tea leaves a second time.

Preserve your tea leaves until you have about a pound weight of them—then spread them out, exposed to the heat of the sun, or a gentle fire, until they become perfectly dry and crispy. Pound them in a mortar until they are converted into a fine powder. A tea spoonful of this powder tied up in a rag and put into a tea-pot, will make tea full equal in quality, flavour and taste, to that produced by three tea spoonfuls of the leaves when first used.

From the United States' Gazette. HYDROPHOBIA.

MR. BRONSON.—At a time when strong apprehensions of this dreadful disease appears pretty generally to prevail, it will, I think, be rendering a service to humanity, to make known the following simple remedy, which, when timely administered, has invariably proved efficacious in preventing this most terrible malady—

Take Elecampane, popularly so called, a herb which grows in almost every garden, and frequently we believe spontaneously; bruise the root, and make a strong decoction with milk. Give it as soon as convenient after the bite, in as large doses as the patient can take—the result will equal the most sanguine expectations. It has been tried in various instances, by persons, residing within a short distance of the city; whose experience warrants the writer in offering this for publication.

DRUIDICUS.

SPECIMEN OF IRISHMEN.

About the year of 1795, a gentleman who was about six feet five inches in height, was walking through the streets of Bath. A genteel looking passenger surprised at his stature, stopped suddenly to gaze upon him, and having contemplated him in mute astonishment, began at last to perceive that the tall man looked displeased, and that he himself had transgressed the rules of good breeding. He therefore apologized—and having got into conversation with the object of his wonder, ventured to inquire what countryman he was.

"I am an Irishman, sir," said his new acquaintance. "Indeed and pray, sir, are there many of your countrymen equal to you in stature?" "Why, sir," replied the man

length, "I am looked upon as a mere dwarf in that country; I am a member of a volunteer corps near Cookstown, which is divided into grenadiers battalion, and light infantrymen. I am the centre man of the rear rank of the light infantry body, and with the help of high heeled shoes, I do not much disgrace the appearance of the corps: but, sir, if you honour me with your company to-morrow to breakfast, (there is my card) I will introduce you to one of our grenadiers, and two of our battalion men." The Englishman gladly accepted the invitation. At the appointed time, he made his appearance, and was ushered into the breakfast room, where, besides his tall host, he saw three other men, who seemed to him to be the gigantic and many-toed sons of the Philistine Rapha, risen from the grave. The tall Hibernian introduced his taller friends: "This gentleman, sir," [said he, as he presented to his new acquaintance a man of eight feet two inches in height] and Mr. Burns, the grenadier of whom I spoke." An uncouth smile played upon the rough & immeasurable visage of this second Goliath as it soared aloft in the confines of the ceiling. He thrust forth his hand, broad as a malt shovel, and fleshy as a ham of pork, and gave the Lilliputian manus of the gazing Englishman a hearty shake. Mr. J. Kuipe and his brother, the two tall battalion men, were now introduced to the Englishman.—

"These gentlemen (said the host) are each but seven feet two inches in stature—they have degenerated from the magnitude of their ancestors, however, when you consider they are twins; this circumstance will account for their falling off. The fact was that Burns, justly called the Irish giant, and the two Kuipes whose extraordinary stature many of our readers must well remember, had arrived the preceding day at Bath, and had intended to exhibit themselves for money. Of this the Irish gentleman, who was a humorist, had got notice, and had engaged them to play off this trick on the credulous Englishman. When this party sat down to breakfast, the Englishman looked like a wren that had accidentally introduced itself among a flock of turkeys at their morning meal, or a pigeon amidst a family of stately flamingoes. When Burns was a growing lad of about seven feet ten inches in height, he was exhibited as a show in the city of Armagh. His head was large, his face broad and ferocious looking, his limbs strong. A shoe of his was left with Mr. Peter Christy, of that place, who probably may have it in his possession. The two Kuipes, who also were exhibited for money in Armagh, were handsome well made men, with nothing fierce disgusting or displeasing in their aspects. One of them was married to a very little woman. They possibly are yet alive. Burns died young in London, through excessive drinking. In compliance with his will. His body was sunk in a leaden coffin at Gravesend. We believe it was raised up by surgeon Hunter's order, and a skeleton made of the bones.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

MR. CRAWFORD.

Before the independent Democrats in Congress had the impudence to oppose Mr. Crawford to the Virginia dynasty, and thereby to interrupt the regular succession to the American throne, he was the darling of the administration, and the admiration of their instruments. Every democratic news-paper, teemed with his praise. A federalist would have been hunted down by all the blood-hounds of democracy, if he had dared to utter any thing disrespectful against him. But how *circumstances alter cases!* His popularity offended the heir apparent of the Virginia throne, and he was, of course, proscribed, excommunicated, and outlawed by the heads of department, and then, of course, it became a capital crime for any man to harbor him, or speak a word in his favor. Then, of course, all the democratic papers, that had been eulogizing him for years, altered their opinions, at the word of command, and have ever since been abusing him, with as much zeal and loyalty, as they had before praised him. This is one, among a hundred proofs, of the base, servile, and unconditional obedience of the party, to their masters. If they had received orders to praise Crawford, who doubts but they would have obeyed? If they had received orders to abuse Monroe, who doubts but they would have obeyed? No man of sense and honesty can doubt upon the subject.

CAUCUS.

Duane very justly remarks—"It appears, to me, to be a very astonishing, and also a very lamentable fact, that, in about *thirty newspapers* lying before me, I find loud complaints about the compensation Bill, as a terrific encroachment, and not a single line about the election of a president—the most dangerous and portentous encroachment upon the rights of the people that was ever tolerated in any country—I mean the election of a president by a caucus." We grant, that this fact is truly astonishing—An ingenious Editor, (I forget who.) says, it is like a crew, directing all their attention to a little top-sail, while a plank is sprung in the bottom of the ship. But, as strange as this certainly is, it may easily be accounted for. We know that it is wasting time to rail against democrats for being led by the nose by the caucus. We know that the caucus has absolute authority over the party; that Monroe is actually and *bona fide* elected president at this moment; and that the democrats will have it so, right or wrong. We have declared repeatedly, that the caucus election, is a "most dangerous and portentous encroachment upon the rights of the people:" but what good has it done? what good can it do? Does not Mr. Duane know that the democrats are not governed by reason on this subject, but by the arbitrary commands of their masters? Does he not know, that to reason with them, is as idle as to "sing psalms to a dead horse?" It is true, that it is some satisfaction to scold them, but we are tired of scolding, and if, hereafter, we are silent on this important subject, we assure Mr. Duane, it will not be owing to indifference, for we say again, and again, the caucus usurpation is the most dangerous and portentous encroachment on the rights of the people, that ever was tolerated. Does he require us to labour constantly to prove this to the people? We reply, it is wasting time. The people already know it is true, but they will not and dare not disobey their masters.

to certain proceedings, which had led to the registration of Slaves, which had led to the registration of Slaves of the re-
rection." Has the Registration of Slaves of the re-

"Convince a demo' 'gainst his will,
He's of the same opinion still."

The best way, is, to let the democrats alone—Do but "give them rope and they will hang themselves."—A melancholic soul once took up an idea, that he could fly—Every argument was used by his friends, to convince the poor lunatic, that he could not fly, but he said he could fly, and by Jove he would fly. Accordingly, he mounted a high tree and very confidently spread his wings, and leaped off. He got his leg broke and was sorely bruised from head to foot. But it was well that he was permitted to have his own way, for his fall convinced him that he really could not fly, though all the argument in the world, would have been wasted upon him. The democrats are just in the condition of this lunatic. They have taken up the most absurd notions in the world, and no argument can convince them that they are wrong; but if we let them alone, they will not fail to discover, by *painful experience*, that they are wrong. Therefore, let them alone.

Continuation of Foreign News.

LONDON, June 17.

Price of Stocks.—Bank Stock 220 1-2 220
—8 per cent. red. 63 1-3—Omnium Paym. 23
1-8—Cons. for acc. 64 3-4 7-8.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. They contain details at great length of the reception of the Duchess de Berry at different places, the preparations making to receive her on her route for the fetes on the marriage, &c.

In Germany a question has arisen, as to whether foreign ministers shall be admitted, or not, to the Diet to be assembled at Frankfort. The Commissioners of the King, and of the Diet at Wurtemberg, are said to have at length agreed upon the basis of a Constitution. The secret articles of the Treaty between Austria and Bavaria have been published, by which it appears that the former guarantees to the latter the circles of Neckar, in the possession of Baden, in case of the failure of the direct male line of the reigning Grand Duke.

At Malta and Gibraltar, say the letters from these places, the trade is chiefly carried on by foreign vessels under English colors, to the great detriment of the fair British ship-owner.

An article from Ausburgh, of the 23th ult. says—storm from the north-east arose at Gholdshiem, near Spielberg, that the oldest inhabitants remember nothing so terrible; the hail fell of the size of hen's eggs, and covered the earth in many places a foot deep.—Birds, several hares, and deers were found killed, sheep were wounded in the meadows, and labourers in the fields—the whole land looks as if it had been trampled upon by horses—the trees stand stripped of their blossoms, leafless, and broken. Not a house in the plain but what is damaged, and the injury at Gholdshiem alone amounts to above 15,000 florins.

The Dutch Mail has brought papers to the 12th inst. The great hospital at Enkhuysen was destroyed by fire on the 11th, but no lives were lost.

A private letter dated Paris, the 7th states,

that the wives of the Crown Prince of Sweden and of Joseph Bonaparte, who are sisters, and whose maiden names were Clary, who were still in the capital, have received a notice to quit Paris, as belonging to the family of Bonaparte, according to the law of Amnesty which banishes the relations of that family for ever from France.

A report prevailed in Paris on the 6th, that M. Laine will immediately retire from office, on account of bad health, and that the Archbishop of Rheims, who is charged with the concerns of the Roman Catholic Church, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the refusal of the King to adopt some changes which he has recommended, as contrary to the concordat, with which his majesty considers himself bound to conform.

On Thursday last the ship *Linsday Turner*, sailed from Portsmouth for the North of Ireland, she being chartered to take 150 persons on board, who are emigrating to America. Seven single men, to labourers and their families, and a Jewish family, embarked in her from Portsmouth.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SLAVE SHIP.

Plymouth, June 15.—This morning arrived his Majesty's brig *Ferret*, Capt. Sterling, from St. Helena; on her passage home, she fell in with and captured, after an action of three hours, a Spanish Slave Schooner, of *Sierre Leone*, and carried her into that port.—*Congdon's Plymouth Telegraph.*

On the 4th April, two days after leaving Ascension Island, the *Ferret* fell in with and captured the Spanish brigantine *Dolores*. On first nearing the Spaniard, she fired at the *Ferret*, which was returned, and after a running fight of three hours, the *Ferret* was enabled to close, when her antagonist surrendered. The *Ferret* fought under great disadvantages from her want of long guns, as she was frequently at too great a distance from the Spanish ship for her shot to reach her, while she was dreadfully cut up by the shot from the schooner, which mounted five long guns. The *Dolores* had 37 men as her crew, and 250 slaves. The *Ferret* had one killed, and the master and three men wounded, in the action: the 3 men have since died. The schr. had not any men killed or wounded.

The *Havannah* frigate, Capt. Gaven W. Hamilton, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth, from St. Helena, from whence she sailed on the 23d of April, with Colonel Mark Wilkes, passenger, who had been, preceding the arrival there from England of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, two years governor of that island.—Bonaparte was in good health, but more dissatisfied than ever with his situation. He has sent by the *Havannah* a string of complaints to the Prince Regent, upon the subject of the personal regulations to which he has been compelled to conform.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated May 13, via Marscilles.

"It is said, indeed promulgated by Government, that the Bey of Tunis has lost his head by his own son, for liberating the christian slaves; and that in the absence of the British fleet, they had equipped their frigates and were determined to take every thing they met with. It is currently reported that one English vessel has been taken and the crew murdered."

The Princess of Wales has arrived at Malta from Tunis."

June 18—It was reported yesterday on change, that advice had been received from India, that appearances of a hostile nature in the part of the Mahrattas, had occasioned a new call on the army to prepare for the field. We have not heard the particulars, and trust that the timely exertions of the Gov. General will prevent another war from breaking out.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

Emigration.—Up to the present year, we believe that emigration has taken place principally from Ireland and Scotland; but it is now going to an alarming extent from the Metropolis and heart of the united kingdom. There are persons who receive these emigrations with a view to profit by their hapless condition and ignorance; to these persons they pay sums of money, perhaps their last penny, for which a contract is given to find them passage and provisions to the United States. The first entire cargo embarked from the river Thames is now on board the chartered ship *Iris*, Smith, master, which on Tuesday se'nnight was seized for having more passengers than is permitted. By our humane laws, no ship is permitted to carry more than one person for each two tons per register; and if partly laden, no more than one person for each two tons register measurement, which remains unladen; and enactments are added for providing a proper quantity of wholesome provisions for each person, and a surgeon when 50 persons are on board, and for enforcing other salutary regulations, under heavy penalties. The *Iris* is 347 tons burthen, per register; and therefore entitled to carry only 174 persons including the crew; 131 names were given in at the customhouse, but when the seizure was made 231 persons were found on board. Among other evils attendant upon this system of emigration, a door is opened for the escape of culprits.

Failure of the Femoy Bank.—A failure has taken place in Ireland, which it is feared will have most extensive consequences. Mr. Anderson, of Femoy, whose wealth was considered so immense, has stopped payment. The quantity of his paper in circulation, and the variety of his concerns, will produce a serious inconvenience to that country.

PARIS, June 12.

Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavoured, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay in the minds of his Judges and of Government. He stated, that he was one of the twenty-four Commissioners appointed by a great Power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving colleagues, would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the King, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced he recommended to his Judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their place, and then in

his. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of Government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part. The Power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

Yesterday evening several persons were arrested in the Rue St. Claude, near the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, for holding seditious discourse respecting the soldiers of the Royal Guard.

June 13—His Majesty set out yesterday at twelve o'clock from the Thuilleries, in a carriage drawn by eight horses, for Fontainebleau. The King's carriage, in which was Prince de Talleyrand, was escorted by a detachment of the Body Guard and Royal Grenadiers, and followed by another carriage in which were several of the Grand Officers of the King's Household. A considerable concourse of people lined the parapet of the Pont-Royal and the quays, and hailed his Majesty with testimonies of the greatest satisfaction.

Vienna, June 1.—The territorial claims of Prince Eugene Beauharnois in the Papal dominions, are now set aside by a convention concluded under the mediation of the Court of Bavaria. The Prince receives his domains there upon an hereditary lease, and pay for them, besides a landrent of 150,000 francs, and annual cannon of 20,000 francs. The yearly revenue is estimated at 850,000 francs, and the capital value at 5 per cent. at 17 millions of francs. The Pope reserves to himself for nine years the right of redemption on payment of this capital. Austria will also make an arrangement with Prince Eugene, on account of his domains in Lombardy, and will purchase them back. If to these be added the indemnity which he expects from Naples, he will certainly be one of the richest individuals in Europe.

Hamburgh, May 24.—From Stutgardt we hear, that of Joseph Bonaparte's diamonds brought to sale there, 1000 carats are still undisposed of and may be purchased either altogether or in separate lots; they are stated to be of the first quality.

One of the Bonaparte Swindlers forced to disgorge.—Madame Eliza Bacciochi has met with a very disagreeable decision respecting her claims of some millions upon the city of Lucca. It is remembered that on the occupation of those states her effects were detained, and afterwards Imperial Commissioners appointed to examine and decide her claims; these have now decided that Madame Eliza Bacciochi on her side has to make good to the inhabitants of Lucca the sum of 3,000,000, and if, in the course of the examination, the validity of the claims for 5,000,000 more should be proved, Madame Eliza Bacciochi will have to make good this sum also.

Stutgardt, May 27.—On the 20th a violent storm with a water spout, broke over the villages of Blockengen and Hendrof. The water rushed in torrent from the mountains,

upon the two villages. At Blockengen it carried off five houses, and all they contained, eighteen more were more or less damaged, and four persons drowned. At Hendrof one house was carried off, and four damaged; not only is the harvest destroyed, but the fields are covered with sand and gravel.

Above 1500 houses have fallen down in the city of Szegeden, Hungary, having been undermined by the great rise of the river.

Copenhagen, June 4.—From a Letter.—By an order of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of a Convention concluded with the French Government, the allied troops are in future to assist the French doaniers against the smugglers, for which the troops are to receive so much per cent. on the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the degree of assistance given. These smugglers are particularly numerous on the northern frontiers, occupied by the Allies where they are frequently seen in bodies of 20 or 30, mounted and armed, and try to pass with their goods loaded on their horses.

The following verses may not be very new to some of our readers; but they are very beautiful, and very *high minded*, and must be at all times very acceptable.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

A DIRGE.

[By Burns.

I.

When chill November's surly blast
Made fields and forests bare,
One ev'ning as I wandered forth
Along the banks of Ayr,
I spy'd a man, whose aged step
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

II.

Young stranger, whither wand'rest thou?
Began the rev'rend sage;
Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain,
Or youthful pleasure's rage?
Of haply prest with cares and woes,
Too soon thou hast began
To wander forth, with me to mourn
The miseries of man.

III.

The sun that overhangs yon moors,
Out-spreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labour to support
A haughty lordling's pride;
I've seen yon weary winter-sun
Twice-forty times return;
And ev'ry time has added proofs,
That man was made to mourn.

IV.

O man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Mis-spending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious youthful prime!
Alternate follies take the sway;
Licentious passions burn:
Which tenfold force gives nature's law,
That man was made to mourn.

V.

Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or manhood's active might;
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported is his right;
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn,
Then age and want, Oh! ill-match'd pair!
Show man was made to mourn.

VI.

A few seem favorites of fate,
In pleasure's lap caress'd;
Yet, think not all the rich and great
Are likewise truly blest.
But Oh! what crowds in every land,
Are wretched and forlorn;
Thro' weary life this lesson learn,
That man was made to mourn.

VII.

Many and sharp the numerous ills,
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still we make ourselves,
Regret, remorse, and shame!
And man, whose heav'n-erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!

VIII.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil:
And see his lordly fellow-worm
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife
And helpless offspring mourn.

IX.

If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave,
By Nature's law design'd,
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty or scorn?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?

X.

Yet, let not this too much, my son
Disturb thy youthful breast;
This partial view of human-kind
Is surely not the last!
The poor, oppress'd, honest man,
Had never, sure, been born,
Had there not been some recompense
To comfort those that mourn!

XI.

O death! the poor man's dearest friend,
The kindest and the best!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee at rest!
The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow,
From pomp and pleasure torn;
But, Oh! a blest relief to those
That weary-laden mourn!

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Masters of vessels bound in or out of this harbor are informed that a Spindle with a ball at top is erected on the ledge at the entrance of white head passage. If they choose or are necessitated to make use of this channel, they must pass to the northwest of the Spindle at a distance from 30 to 90 yards. If bound in after passing it

to keep channel way border nearest to Bang's Island side where you will have the depth of 27 feet at low water. This passage is of great utility with a northeast wind and ebb tide, as a vessel may gain the port by this entrance when it is impracticable to gain safe anchorage by the light-house channel.

FORBES' ORIENTAL MEMOIRS.

FROM THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Mr. Forbes says he did not meet with a mermaid; and as he was evidently in hopes of seeing one, we can conceive his disappointment, for that they exist on the coast of east Africa, he believes and upon good authority. Mr. Matcham who was at that time superintendent of the company's marine at Bombay, and whose respectability there must be many people living to testify, assured him that when he commanded a trading vessel at Mozambique, Mombaza, and Melinda, he frequently saw these animals, from 6 to 12 feet long, the head and face resembling human, except that the nose and mouth rather more resembled the hog; and the skin fine and smooth; the neck, breast, and body of the female as low as the hips appeared, he said, like a well formed woman, and from thence to the extremity of the tail they were perfect fish. The shoulders and arms are in good proportion, but from the elbow tapered to a fin like the turtle or penguin. These creatures, Mr. Matcham added, were regularly cut up and sold by weight in the fish markets at Mombaza. This description is sufficiently like the *Péix Donna* of Cavazza, of which Laba has a print and the representation given in the *Vige de las Goletas Sutil Mexicana*, in 1792. Mr. Forbes noticed several accounts of this creature, and repeats without any apparent incredulity the story of one that in the 15th century was carried to Haerlem clothed in female apparel, and taught to spin. Setting aside such tales as this, which carries with it an obvious impossibility, this species of *phoco* has been seen and described so often, that few persons would now be disposed to deny its existence.—A more interesting fact in natural history was observed by Mr. Forbes during this voyage; the long blue filaments of the Medusa, or Portuguese man of war, blister whatever they touch, and the whole creature is so poisonous, that nothing dare prey upon it; a species of little fish, about 6 or 7 inches long, being aware of this, constantly sails under its convoy; whose trains are seen following the Medusa; when an enemy approaches they dive under their protector, keeping as close as possible; and and thus they secure themselves, for the pursuer cannot reach the food without touching the poison.

Mr. Forbes states his belief in demoniacal interference; reasoning that what we are assured by scripture has been permitted to exist, may, with equal probability exist still, and supporting his opinion by the authority of Dr. Townson and others. With some remarks on this

subject, he introduces an adventure which he met with himself, which he recorded in writing a few hours after it happened, but which leaves the question exactly where it was. On a journey from Baroche to Dhuboy, with a small escort, he stopped at Nurrah, a large ruined tower, which had been plundered and burnt not long before, by the Mahrattas. The principal house, which was much better than the general style of houses in Hindostan, had belonged to an opulent man, who emigrated during the war, and died in a distant country. It was now desolate and the garden had ran to waste. Mr. Forbes was privately informed that under one of the towers there was a secret cell, formed to contain his treasure; the information could not be doubted, because it came from the very mason who had been employed in constructing the cell. Accordingly the man accompanied him through several spacious courts and extensive apartments, to a dark closet in a tower; the room was about 8 feet square, being the whole size of the interior of the tower; and it was some stories above the place where the treasure was said to be deposited. In the floor there was a hole large enough for a slender person to pass through; they enlarged it and sent down two men by a ladder. After descending several feet, they came to another floor, composed in like manner of bricks and chunam, and here also was a similar apartment. This also was enlarged, torches were procured, and by their light Mr. F. perceived from the upper apartment a dungeon of great depth below, as the mason had described. He desired the men to descend and search for the treasure; but they refused, declaring that whatever money was concealed in Hindostan, there was always a demon in the shape of a serpent to guard it. He laughed at their superstition, and repeated his orders in such a manner as to enforce obedience, though his attendants sympathised with the men and seemed to expect the event with more of fear and awe than of curiosity. The ladder was too short to reach the dungeon—strong ropes therefore were sent for, and more torches. The men reluctantly obeyed; and as they were lowered, the dark sides and the moist floor of the dungeon were distinguished by the light which they carried in their hands. But they had not been many seconds on the ground when they screamed out that they were enclosed with a large snake. In spite of their screams, Mr. Forbes was incredulous, and declared that the rope should not be let down till he had seen the creature, their cries were dreadful; he however was inflexible; and the upper lights were held steadily, to give him as distinct a view as possible into the dungeon. There he perceived something like billets of wood or rather he says like a ship's cable seen from the deck, coiled up in a dark hold: but no language can express his sensation of astonishment and terror, when he saw a serpent actually rear his head over an immense length of body, coiled in volumes on the ground; and working itself into

exertion by a sort of sluggish motion.—“What I felt” he continues, “on seeing two fellow creatures exposed by my orders to this fiend, I must leave to the readers imagination.” To his inexpressible joy they were drawn up unhurt but almost lifeless with fear. Hay was then thrown down upon the lighted torches which they had dropped.—When the flames had expired, a large snake was found scorched and dead, but no money. Mr. F. supposes that the owner had carried away the treasure with him, but forgot to liberate the snake which he had placed there as a keeper. Whether the snake was venomous or not he has omitted to mention or perhaps to observe; if it were not, it would be no defence for the treasure; and if it were, it seems to have become too torpid with inanimation, confinement and darkness to exercise its powers of destruction. Where the popular belief prevails, that snakes are the guardians of hidden treasure, and where the art of charming serpents is commonly practised, there is no difficulty in supposing that they who conceal a treasure (as is frequently done under the oppressive government of the east) would sometimes place it under such protection.

“I have been asked,” says Mr. Forbes, “by one of the most amiable men I know, and one of the most valuable friends I ever possessed; why I trouble myself so much about the Hindoos; why not allow mothers to destroy their infants, widows to immolate themselves with their husbands, and Brahmins to pour boiling oil into the ears of the lower casts who hear the Shastah? This gentleman lived upwards of twenty years in India, and like many others, saw no impropriety in such conduct, or he would be among the first to reprobate it, and attempt a change. But I know he speaks the sentiments of numerous philanthropists, I shall answer the question in the language of the excellent Cowper.

“I was born of a woman, and drew milk,
As sweet as charity, from human breasts,
I think articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all functions of a man,
How then should I, and any man that lives,
Be strangers to each other?”

While Mr. Forbes felt thus, like a wise and good man, for the abominable institutions of Hindostan, he could sympathise with whatever was good in the character of the people, and treat their prejudices with tenderness and respect. The inhabitants of Dhuboy requested that their fellow citizens, the monkeys, and the water-fowl who frequent their lake, might not be fired at by the Europeans of the garrison: alleging as a reason for this request, not merely their own belief, but that those creatures were useful in keeping the city and the tank free from dirt, nuisance and reptiles. The monkeys, indeed, as well as the peacocks, and many other birds, destroy great numbers of the deadly serpents with which India is infested; the monkey knows where the danger lies from these deadly rep-

tiles, seizes the snake by the neck, and grinds down the head upon the gravel or upon a stone, then tosses the writhing body to its young for a plaything. Mr. Forbes readily granted the request; and the protection which was asked for these creatures, who had the public claim to it, he extended to all, and prevailed upon his countrymen never to fire a shot within the fortress. Every bird therefore, which flew over the walls, found an asylum; every house was crowded with squirrels as well as monkeys—trees were filled with peacocks, doves and parrots, the lake covered with aquatic fowl, and the surrounding groves enlivened with bulbuls and warblers of every kind. The Brahmins, encouraged by this compliance, asked another favor of more importance, the greatest indeed which could be conferred on them; it was, that he would give an order forbidding beef to be killed in the city, or publicly exposed for sale. They knew, they said, the English soldiers would have beef if it were procurable, but they hoped that if Mr. Forbes could prevent the slaughter, he would keep it as private as possible. “It would have been cruel as well as impolitic,” he observed, “to have refused them so innocent and reasonable a request. I only wish the rest of my countrymen here had been as indifferent to this food as myself, and their feelings should not have been wounded.”

Sometimes Mr. Forbes says, he almost envied these Hindoos the pleasure which they enjoyed in the performance of their religious duties, and the delight of social worship for during four years he was deprived of all the sacred ordinances of Christianity. They often asked him this important question: Master, when an Englishman dies, does he think he shall go to his God? and the remark upon his answer was usually to this effect—Your countrymen, master, seems to take very little trouble about that business; the Hindoos, the Mahomedans, the Parsees, the Roman Catholic Christians, all duly perform the respective ceremonies of their religion; *the English alone appear unconcerned about such things.* Mr. Forbes himself, to his great astonishment, fell under an imputation of a very different kind. When he had been about two years at Dhuboy, a rumor prevailed that he worshiped the devil, or at least that he performed ceremonies, and paid some kind of adoration to the evil principal—and the rumor was traced to his own servants. The mystery was soon explained; he had frequently pea fowl at his table; the gizzard was, in English fashion, sent from the table to be broiled and seasoned, and when it was returned thus *bedevilled*, and the guest took a glass of wine after it, the servant, who was a stranger to the manners, customs and language of the master, and understood nothing but the name, actually, and not very unreasonably, believed that this was a sacrifice performed to the devil himself.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

The following letter upon the disease of Uncle Sam's body politic, was procured, we know not how, by Seth Handaside, and by him delivered to us for publication.

Honorable S. L. Mitchell,

SCIENTIFIC SIR, I take the liberty of communicating to you my ideas upon the malady, under which Uncle Sam labours, and has laboured for nearly fifteen years past. Being informed that you are highly eminent in the medical art, and that you visited Washington city, and remained there several years, for the express purpose of attending to the disease of Uncle Sam, and knowing that your judicious efforts proved unsuccessful, and that Uncle Sam's system is growing daily more and more disordered, I have presumed, to obtrude upon your attention a few observations upon his distressing invalidity. My opinion is that the disease was first located in the brain and heart, one being very weak, the other charged with corrupt humours, and that the proximate cause of it, was a democratic contagion, brought over from France about the time that the democratic epidemic raged so violently in that country. I have traced the origin of the infection to a pair of red breeches, which it seems became strongly impregnated with the epidemic effluvia in France. It will be recollected, scientific sir, that about seven years ago, Uncle Sam's head suffered a change for the worse, and has been partly Mad ever since. About four years ago, the disease became more complicated, and Uncle Sam was seized with a violent war-fever; upon which the Madness increased to such a degree, that in a raving fit he attacked a strong English Bull, which had been very mischievous and troublesome for a considerable time, to some gun boats which lay in his corn fields. Uncle Sam you know was severely wounded in the conflict. But although much gored, he escaped with his life, and as is usual, his wounds and the loss of blood in a great measure restored him to his senses. Uncle Sam had to run deeply in debt to the physicians, who were employed to heal his wounds. The Bull was much wounded also, especially in the navel region. Uncle Sam's whole system is now affected by not only the original disease, but the wounds he received from this English Bull. He is at present sorely afflicted in the chest. In that part he complains of a disagreeable sense of emptiness, or "aching void" as it were, and labours under every symptom of galloping consumption. Instead of relying upon the usual mineral and metallic remedies for relief, he has been trying some paper talismans, administered by quacks. Those paper talismans promised an immediate cure, but made the disease worse. Uncle Sam was seized, you recollect, with a violent nervous fit at Bladensburg, owing to a sudden fright. This unlucky accident increased the disorder of his head greatly. A great palpitation of the heart ensued; and he was suddenly seized with dysentery, and incontinence of urine, which were followed by a trembling of his limbs, to which succeeded a dreadful running of his feet. It is said that he was troubled with a horrible antipathy to the smell of gunpowder for some time after this accident. Uncle Sam was advised by his physicians to take a trip to Canada, for the purpose of bracing his system by breathing a northern air. But here his disorder became more complicated, for he was very much weakened in the region of the loins. He was attended by one Doctor Smyth, of Virginia, who was

himself much diseased with flatulency. Upon arriving opposite the Canada shore, it is known that Uncle Sam in attempting to cross the river, was suddenly seized with that horrid disease, the hydrophobia, or dread of water, and instead of crossing made a precipitate retreat home. Here Doctor Smyth's flatulency turned to a nervous colic, attended with a violent diarrhea, which reduced him exceedingly. Uncle Sam's disorder became daily more and more complicated. An enormous swelling soon afterwards came upon his shoulders, which is now become so large as to be very burthensome. His physicians advised him to castrate it—the operation was very severe; and it grows faster than the surgeons can take it off; it is feared Uncle Sam will sink under it. Uncle Sam was lately seized with a strange longing after unwholesome things, which have made him still worse. He suffered exceedingly of late by taking to the excessive use of the "loaves and fishes," (so much admired by late epicures at Washington) and a species of celery (pronounced by the vulgar salary) too high seasoned, besides being out of season. But Uncle Sam has his antipathies as well his longings. He has taken a great antipathy to codfish, and therefore permits the British to exclude all his family from the profitable fisheries of Newfoundland. He has also taken so great an antipathy, in his ravings, to carriages, whiskey, beaver hats, boots, watches, plate, and every species of baery, that he has imposed a heavy fine upon those who manufacture or use those articles. Many have been the remedies which Uncle Sam has resorted to for relief. His disorder is evidently debility and disorder of the head, which were the cause of feeble operations in the *scire-bellum*. For this reason the remedies which have proved most beneficial, have been tonics and stimulants—viz. Perry, Porter, Brown stout, &c. &c. I recommend the continuance of these remedies, and all those of the same nature and operation. Uncle Sam should carefully abstain from all sorts of high seasoned celeries, and the excessive use of "loaves and fishes."—Let him never go to sea without Porter; nor sail upon Lake Erie without Perry. When he visits Orleans he should not be without Coffee, which has proved very good in his case; he may procure the best in Tennessee. Finally let him discard his present physicians, who are nothing but quacks, and call in those who studied under Washington; and who practice conformably to his principles, and I venture to assert that Uncle Sam will yet recover. I hope, scientific sir, that you will discover that I have taken a correct view of Uncle Sam's case, and prescribed a proper plan of cure, and that you will exert yourself to have my prescriptions carried into immediate practice.

I am with the profoundest respect, yours, &c.

A Citizen of this "mundane sphere."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—The enclosed was found, together with a farewell address of a gentleman to his cat, that had been seduced, but as it was much like Lord Byron's farewell to his wife, the public might think it was stolen; although there is no doubt, the same thought struck them both at the same time. You may, however, make whatever use of the enclosed you please.

A LOUNGER.

Napan Woolyhead Chopsticks, Chaplain to the Lascars, to his Cousin Flibbertigibbitt.

I am certainly under great obligations to you, my Dear Cousin, for teaching me the English language; but although I could speak and write it with the greatest facility, after two lessons and

a half, from your incomparable mode of teaching, I have, notwithstanding, been led into many errors, from my taking words at the meaning you gave them—Only a few days since, as I was walking the streets, I was much delighted at perceiving a sign of "LADIES' RETAIL AUCTION STORE." This being a mode of disposing of women, exactly to my taste, I walked in, and perceived a tolerable assortment. But as the auctioneer was not then selling, I asked permission to examine the goods, which I must say, was granted with the greatest politeness; but the moment I took hold of one, to go into a minute inspection, there was a general uproar—of "keep your black paws off! turn the black savage out of doors!" and before I had time to speak in my own defence, I was literally lifted, by a kind of lever power, I think you call a foot, directly into the street. What, in the name of Ching Tu Fudge, thought I to myself, is the matter now? and the first person I met I asked the reason, which he explained, by informing me, that the ladies ruled the roast altogether there, and that they did not let any gentleman bid, except such as they chose—Now I think this a shameful, unfair way of selling such things—And I cannot see why, if the *Mare* has the power of stopping one woman from selling her water, he cannot regulate this auction also. This would be the more proper, as it is certainly the first instance ever heard of, in which the man that had the most money, and would bid the highest, has been disappointed in getting any woman he liked, whether he had black teeth or white.

I have consulted our cousin Quimgingle, respecting your adding Gibbett to your name, since you came to this country; he thinks, with me, that you have an undoubted right to do it, without loosing your east, on account of our great uncles having suffered martyrdom on the gibbett, for stealing; and I hope to live to see you, my dear cousin, exalted in the same way, as you certainly richly deserve it. I am, &c.

For the Courier.

MR. GARDENIER—I am surprised at some slurs and flings I have lately seen in your paper INTENDED to ridicule the New-England pronunciation of the English language.—I am surprised, because I know that *you* ought to know better. Pardon the earnestness of offended nationality.

The whole subject in one word.—There are not two provinces in England where the English language is much more than intelligibly spoken; nor two states in our federal union (exclusive of New-England) where it is not distorted by affectation or brutified by the admixture of some horrific Dutch or Irish idiom—I will add, Sir, and as I could wish you to publish this note, it may be useful to state that, in the most exalted literary circles in London, the praise is given to the New-England men, and particularly to the Connecticut men, of speaking the best English they have heard, out of their own immediate vicinity; and in fact altogether equal to their own—(If any blockhead of your acquaintance would like to bet \$500 on the fact, that no less a man than Sir Joshua Bank made such a declaration, he can be accommodated.) You know I suppose that in the high literary circles of London the best Eng-

lish is spoken that is any where to be heard in the whole British Empire.

I wish to say further, that it was more than I could do, to read through the rigmarole of the flat and foolish witting, who appeared in the Courier of Aug. 1st: and I believe too I can relish just and gentlemanly pleasantry, even should it sometimes be *directly personal* and provoking—I venture further to suggest a quere, whether among the dullest of the dull; Hottentot of native or imported barbarians, you, or the author, have met with one who has laughed heartily at it, or many who have read it. In haste, Y^{rs}.

CONNECTICUTENSIS.

N. B. *Lengthy*, I believe, has never been, denied to be a good and very useful word, and I believe further it has never been reasonably impeached by any one, on any other ground than that it is American.

Letters have been received in Charleston from Amelia Island, stating, that great alarm prevailed there, in consequence of a report that the Carthaginians had threatened to take possession of the Island as a *depot* for their plunder.

FEUDS.

It is with pain that we see our sister state of New-York so distracted with feuds. They must indeed be extremely unhappy. The great question that divides them is, Whether, when governor Tompkins takes the chair of Vice-President, according to the directions of the caucus, a new governor must be elected, or Lieut. Governor Tayler exercise the office of governor. Parties run very high on the subject, and from certain threats of bringing those heads to the block, who do not understand the constitution *in the right way*, we are seriously apprehensive of the most distressing consequences.

Now a plan presents itself to us, similar and feasible to avert from New-York the impending evil. That is—let the lovely Tompkins continue to be governor, and let the electors in the other states unite with those of Pennsylvania, in voting for governor Snyder, as vice-president.

New-York has had a vice-president for three terms. Pennsylvania has had none.—Governor Tompkins is elected governor for three years. Governor Snyder has to serve only one. In point of talents it will not be pretended, that the New-York governor is superior to the Pennsylvanian. Why not then, as a matter of perfect fairness, unite with the wishes of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, and join her electors in their intended vote?—*Philad. True American*.

It is well known that the department of state is chiefly responsible in the negotiation of treaties. The people of Tennessee with great appearance of justice, complain that in a late treaty with the Indians their most precious rights were disregarded, and some of

their most valuable lands ceded away. Whether under such circumstances they will give their votes to the man for president who sacrificed their interest is yet to be determined. Certain it is, they would not, if they saw any man in nomination of a sound head and correct heart.

A wonderful change is taking place in public opinion. The old foolish distinctions which have kept good men apart it is hoped will be all broken down, and the people, amalgamated and come forth in one great party, in defiance of the office holders and their influence.—*Ibid.*

POLITICAL.—It is related in some old chronicle, that a Governor of a remote province of an extensive empire, upon the charge of mal-administration, was recalled by his sovereign, and condemned to banishment.—He only begged the favour that he might be banished to one of the impoverished and despoiled towns of the province which he had governed.—It was granted; but upon search, no such town could be found. Throughout the whole province, in every district, and in every town and village, were marks of thrift and prosperity.—The disgraced ruler then put the question to his sovereign, whether the province could have been ill governed, which he found in a state of decay and impoverishment, and left so prosperous and opulent? The question carried its own answer with it. It instantly wrought conviction; and the Governor was taken into greater favour than ever.

Whether this be fact or fiction, the moral is alike good. The tree is best known by its fruit. The real quality of an administration is much better judged of from the effects it has upon the circumstances of the people at large, than by the name it is called by.—Of all plain things this is one of the plainest, and yet there are innumerable multitudes who have not eyes to see it. One set of rulers took these United States, in a condition of humiliation and embarrassment, and raised them to unexampled prosperity. Another set of rulers took these United States in that same condition of unexampled prosperity, and plunged them into poverty, debt and embarrassment. The latter, distinguishing themselves by a talismanic name, are considered as the people's friends; while the former have been made to suffer neglect, reproach and scorn.—*Connecticut Courant.*

REPUBLICANISM! REPUBLICANISM!!

We have an odd kind of Republicanism in fashion now a-days. In the name of "republicanism," and to perpetuate our republican representative system in its purity, (as Mr. M'Lean says,) we have a law by which Congressmen receive double wages, not only after the passage of the law; but for a full year before it was enacted. In the name of republicanism, we have a nomination of President of the United States by a Congressional Caucus, which is to supercede the exercise of the

right of the people to choose for themselves. And in the name of this same "Republicanism," we have a denunciation of men who in the caucus would not vote for the Administration candidate. Is all this genuine Republicanism? Or is the Republicanism now in fashion, better described by the name of *Administrationism*?

What is *Administrationism*? It is a disposition, derived from attachment to party, to adhere to the men who obtain their living and their riches from the public purse. And what are this disposition and adherence commonly called? Though they may be quite inconsistent with a *stern republican spirit*, yet they are commonly called and passed for Republicanism—most excellent Republicanism. And one of our *Republican Orators*, on the last 4th of July, insisted upon the following proposition as an important point of Republican doctrine, viz. "*That our public functionaries are to be treated with REVERENCE, so long as they are suffered to hold their offices.*" It follows from this proposition that all the complaints against the *fifteen hundred dollar law*, being quite *irreverent*, are very anti-republican. Many of our best Citizens are denied the character of Republicans, merely, because they do not receive the doctrine of this proposition, and consequently do not reverence the men in power.—*Ohio Federalist.*

From the Buffalo Gazette of July 30.

The following gentlemen, commissioners of the Grand Canal, are now in this town, viz: Dewit Clinton, Joseph Ellicott, Myron Holley and Samuel Young, Esquire.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, is also now in this place, on a visit to the Niagara frontier.

It is with grateful sensations, we notice the frequent showers, with which this part of the country has been blest the last ten days. The hopes of the farmer begin to brighten.

From the Trenton Federalist of Monday. AGRICULTURAL RESULTS AND PROSPECTS. WEST JERSEY, 1816.

Hay—The first crop uncommonly short, but well got in, and of good quality. It may be set down in general at about two thirds, in bulk, of common crop.

Wheat and Rye—These grains have turned out much better than the early part of the season promised.—Many fields of the former (early sown) were greatly injured, and some almost destroyed by the fly. Upon both, the drowth and cold in the spring had a very discouraging effect; but ultimately the season proved auspicious. The time of gathering has been uncommonly fine, and both wheat and rye are well filled and heavy. The harvest was about two weeks later than usual, and the ripening of the grain uncommonly desultory. All things taken into view, the crops of wheat and rye may be considered as at least equal to an average yearly product.

Flax and Oats—Both very fine, and the former promising a great yield.

Indian Corn—This important article in our agricultural concerns, has suffered from the early drowth, cold and worms. Some fields look well, but the crop in general will probably be quite short, unless a very speedy and favourable turn in the season takes place.—More warm weather is much needed for Indian Corn.

Potatoes—The early planting have come in well, and the later have the prospect of a good crop. Large quantities are said to have been planted.

Fruit—There has been an abundance of cherries, early pears and apples. The apple and pear trees of the later kinds, are loaded with fruit, and hold out the prospect of great quantities in the fall.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated,

RICHMOND, (Va.) July 27.

This day we had a severe hail storm and hard blow. I measured several large hail stones, or flakes of Ice; one was *two inches and a half long*, and half an inch diameter—Considerable injury is apprehended to have been sustained by the Tobacco and Corn.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday.

We are much gratified to hear from various parts of the country, that notwithstanding the remarkable coldness of the season, the crops of grain are more promising than was expected. The wheat and rye are likely to come in of more than middling quality and quantity—in some instances they are large and heavy. The Indian corn is very backward, and small, yet it has advanced rapidly within the last two or three weeks, and a good deal of it appears likely to come to maturity. The grass, as far as we have heard, is generally light—not more than half a usual crop, and in some instances less than that. We think the apprehensions of a scarcity, which were entertained in the early part of the season, have subsided, and though the harvests will probably not be abundant, they will still be sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants.

From Poulson's Philad. Advertiser.

Observing that the Declaration of Independence, is about to be published, in a very superior style, I have been apprehensive that it might be misunderstood, without some explanation; I therefore with deference propose, that a Note should be added, explaining that part which says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness,"—for according to the usual way in which language is understood, we would conclude, Slavery was forever abolished.—I would, therefore, recommend a note to the following purport:

"Except Negroes and Mulattoes, who being

guilty of the Sin of a complexion and hair different from the rest of their Countrymen, are still held in perpetual Slavery."

From the Baltimore Fed. Gazette.

The newspapers of New-York and Boston have published an Enigma, which they state was made by Miss Seward, and that it was found in her will, with a direction to her executors to pay fifty pounds to the person who should discover the true solution. Where this ingenious story originated, I know not, but it is very certain it is not correct; the Enigma as published to the eastward is only a part of the genuine one, which was published in the Lady's Magazine in London many years before Miss Seward's death; and is there more properly called

A REBUS.

The noblest object in the works of art;
The brightest scene that nature can impart;
A well known signal in the time of peace;
A point essential in a tenant's lease;
A farmer's comfort when he holds the plough;
A soldier's duty and a lover's vow;
A contract made before the nuptial tie;
A blessing, riches never can supply;
A loss which prudence never can retrieve;
The death of Judas and the fault of Eve;
A planet seen between the earth and sun;
A prize which merit never yet has won;
A spot which adds new charms to pretty faces;
An engine used in fundamental cases;
A part between your ankle and your knee;
A patriot's toast and a physician's fee;
A wife's ambition and a parson's dues;
The miser's idol and the badge of Jews.

If you now happy genius, can define
The corresponding word to every line;
By the first letters will be plainly found
An ancient finish'd city much renown'd.

PETER PORCUPINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia dated, May 25, 1810,

MELANCHOLY.

"I am very sorry to inform you of the melancholy change that has taken place in our worthy friend Porcupine. But it is the fate of many a great genius. He has lost his senses and presents a most affecting spectacle to his friends. The King himself is not more raving. The poor man's mind still runs on politics as it used to do.—NAT LEE, you recollect, when shut up in Bedlam still wrote poetry. The physicians have bled the patient profusely, shaved his head, and drawn a bladder over it, but without producing any sensible abatement in the violence of the symptoms. The burden of his mind seems to be that "*Gifford*" the reviewer is astride of his neck endeavouring to choak him, and that he has a large number of paupers tied to his back.

His ravings are very affecting and run something like his letters.

"Here I am, I, William Cobbett, with that d——d *Gifford* upon my neck—my lord, I told your lordship that I had calculated that

matter. Ah the paupers how they squeeze me—holloa—oh! they press me like the nightmare. I said, my lord, as I told your lordship—with that d——d Gifford on my back." It is truly a melancholy sight and brings very naturally those beautiful lines to recollection.

"Hail, Awful madness—hail!
Thy realms extend, thy powers prevail,
Far as the advent'rous voy'ger spreads his sail.
Nor best, nor wisest, am exempt from thee,
Folly—folly's only free."

Prices as per last advices. Grain rather declining. Your's respectfully, &c. L. D.

CADIZ, MAY 18.

"Every house in this city has been newly painted, the Promenade has been repaired, and a temporary landing place erected for the Queen's arrival. In the principal square a magnificent temple has been erected, in front of which are the busts of Ferdinand the Seventh and his bride; and on the reverse side are those of the Infanta, Don Carlos, and his Princess. The flight of steps ascending to the Temple is supported and surmounted by lions couchant, in admirable workmanship; the figures of Justice, Conscience, Fame, and Mercy, are at the four corners of the Temple, and when illuminated will produce the most striking and splendid effect."

Agriculture in Spain.

The King of Spain has issued a long decree for the encouragement of agriculture in his kingdom; he purposes to dispense with all taxes on such lands as shall be brought into a state of cultivation from a state of waste, and promises to intercede with the Roman Pontiff to do the same as far as the right of the church are concerned.

SHANE'S CASTLE.

Belfast, June 18.—We never had a more painful duty to perform, than that which this day falls to our lot; namely to announce to our readers the total destruction, by fire, on the night of Wednesday last, of the princely mansion of Earl O'Neill; the ancient, hospitable, magnificent Shane's Castle, which, at this moment, is a heap of ruins. It was discovered (as far as we can at present gain information) that a fire had broke out in an upper apartment about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and though, as may well be supposed every human effort was immediately resorted to, yet, we are sorry to say, so rapid was the progress of the devouring element, that in a few hours this magnificent building was literally a pillar of flame. We understand that the amiable owner of this so lately celebrated Castle, was on the spot during the entire time of the conflagration, and beheld, with a manly fortitude, the destruction of that magnificent pile which for upwards of five centuries past had been the residence of his illustrious ancestors.

The entire hills and rising grounds, for miles round, were covered by spectators, who beheld, in profound and stupified astonishment, the terrific devastation of that

princely castle, where, for centuries, had resided some of the most illustrious kings of Ulster.

Vevay, Indiana, July 18.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Many families being afflicted with the whooping cough, the following infallible cure has been published;

"Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water, add ten grains of cochineal finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar; give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day; to a child of two or three years of age half a spoonful, and from four years and upwards a spoonful may be taken."

If you have a wish to live long and renew your youth, come and settle near this place.

David Wilson, of Port-William, Gallatin co. K. is now 78 years of age—he has had four wives and by them forty two children. His oldest child is but 16 years younger than himself. His 2nd wife had five children at two births in eleven months. Mr. Wilson is a native of Pennsylvania—converses with ease and affability—and supports his family by labor.

He has worn a hat twenty years, which is still passably decent.

LIMBO.

Solution of the Enigma published in the Courier of July.

ENIGMA.

The name of a distinguish'd Military Commander.

Wealth—A blessing which most men desire,

Ease—A state to which the slothful most aspire,

Love—A passion delighted in, tho' often paining

Liberty—An object which slaves delight in gaining.

Inconstancy—A vice that oft' disturbs the married state

Nothing—That only for which time will wait.

Gambling—A vice detested, in which many still persist.

Truth—A virtue that will the good assist.

Omission—A fault by many possess'd, yet easily corrected.

Nose—A thing, the want of which is soon detected.

If the above the initials you will take
A well known hero's name they'll make.

Q

Report of Deaths in the city of New-York, for the week, ending on the 3d August, 1816:

DISEASES—Abscess, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Consumption, 15; Convulsions, 4; Diarrhoea, 2; Dropsy, 2; Dropsy in the chest, 1; Dropsy in the head, 2; Drowned, 1; Dysentery, 4; Fever, remittent, 1; Fever, typhus, 1; Hives or Croup, 4; Inflammation of the chest, 2; Old age, 1; Palsey, 1; Pleurisy, 2; Scrophula, or king's evil, 1; Small pox, 1; Sprue, 1; Still born, 2; Sudden death, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 2; Unknown, 1—Total, 51.

Of whom were, of the age of 1 year and under, 17; between 1 and 2, 6; 2 and 5, 2; 5 and 10, 0; 10 and 20, 6; 20 and 30, 7; 30 and 40, 4; 40 and 50, 3; 50 and 60, 4; 60 and 70, 5; 70 and 80, 0; 80 and 90, 0—Total, 51.